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VOL. XXX NO. 21 BOMBAY: MAY 24, 1942 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

Fan Dance

—M. Desai

BOTTLE-NECK OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

Chinese Guerillas Behind Japanese Lines

Anti-Japanese posters are used extensively throughout the country. The guerillas stick them in wherever they go.

★

Chu-teh, Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Route Army—the greatest expert on guerilla tactics

Women guerillas going into action.

Chinese partisans lying in ambush.

Chinese women render first-aid to guerillas

Guerillas learning the three R's during their leisure hours.

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BOMBAY: MAY 24, 1942

AXIS EYES ON TUNIS

'Bottle-neck' Of The Mediterranean

By D. G. Johnston

Halfway between Gibraltar and Suez, forming one side of a "bottleneck" in the Mediterranean, less than 90 miles wide at its narrowest point, Tunisia seems destined to play a vital part in the struggle for control of the Mediterranean.

Ancient Carthage stood only a few miles from the present city of Tunis and rose to fame and wealth because of its position. The cutting of the Suez Canal and the coming of the aeroplane have increased the strategic importance of the position.

The history of Tunis since the establishment of the French protectorate in 1881 had been comparatively uneventful when on November 30th 1938 Deputies in the Italian Chamber rose after a speech by Count Ciano and shouted the now famous cry: "Tunis, Corsica, Nice." The Italians did not get control of Tunis after the defeat of France, but recently the claim to it has been revived by Count Ciano's paper "Relazione Internationale."

Nazi Designs

The cry has been revived, perhaps, because the Italians had woken up to the fact that it was much more likely the Nazis would grab the key positions. Nazi experts, technicians, officials and so on have been busy in French North Africa. For some time a so-called German mission, headed by Baron von Neurath's son, has been working from Tunis.

Tunisia "backs" on to Tripoli and any army trapped in the latter country would have no alternative but to surrender or enter Tunisia. Already the Germans are believed to have made extensive use of the country for the Libyan campaign. It has been alleged that French tanks and motor transport, obviously from Tunisia, have been found in the German columns and German transports have tried to find safety by using the narrow water dividing Tunisia and Sicily.

Cape Bon, the north-east tip of Tunisia, is only 110 miles from Palermo, with an actual sea crossing of only 90 miles and 194 miles from Catania, much bombed by the R.A.F. The method of the German transports is to make a dash for Cape Bon in darkness and then hug the Tunisian territorial waters for 300 miles to reach Tripoli. This is, of course, a flagrant violation of French territorial waters under the terms of international law.

Strategic Situation

The aerodromes of Tunisia, well developed by the French before the war are obviously of vital importance far from them even fighters can patrol the narrow channel between Europe and Africa—this name, by the way, was first applied by the Romans to this small part of the great continent. Tunis is 240 miles from Malta, 470 miles from Marseilles, 325 miles from Naples and 368 miles from Algiers to which it is connected by rail with connections to Casablanca, Fez and other large towns of French Africa. These railways were completed only in 1934 and were one of the reasons for Italy's sudden new interest in this part of the world.

The city of Tunis itself is inland, being built on the isthmus between two salt lakes. A channel about seven miles long connecting the city with the sea has been deepened so that ocean-going ships can enter the city port from the Gulf of Tunis. The European quarter of the town is near the landing stages, the Avenue de France, with the casino, the largest hotels and shops, being the "Piccadilly" of Tunis. In contrast is the native quarter where the markets remain much as they have done for centuries, the shopkeeper squatting cross-legged in the middle of his carpets, clothes, jewellery or other stock. These markets, each devoted exclusively to one trade, were a great attraction to tourists.

Italian Element

The population of Tunis is about 220,000, the 50,000 Italians outnumbering the French. The people are very mixed, the largest group being the Muslims. An interesting minority are the Maltese who live in a district north of the Avenue de France known as "Little Malta." These Maltese have always insisted on maintaining their British nationality although permanently settled in a foreign country. The Italians have been well established in Tunis since ancient times when they were taken there first as slaves and later as colonists. A great many of them work in essential public services such as railways and lighting.

The rainy season begins in Tunis in January, but the wet is not excessive, the whole annual rainfall being about 17 inches. It results in a magnificent burst of wild flowers in Spring which comes in February. The hills round Tunis are very fine. From the 4,000 feet high Zaghwan thirty miles away comes the City's water just as it did more than two thousand years ago when Carthage bathed in prosperity. Wild olives, cherries, plums, hollies, myrtles and ivy grow freely. The heat is not excessive and the thermometer rarely rises above 90 degrees.

Natural Wealth

Apart from its position, Tunisia has considerable natural wealth. The seas now made unsafe by British submarines are rich in fish, particularly tunny and the tunny fisheries are amongst the largest in the world. The deposits of phosphates seem inexhaustible and before the war about one third of the world supply of phosphates were mined in Tunisia. These would be valuable to impoverished European farms if transport were available. Iron, zinc and lead are also mined.

Up to the French occupation, agreed to by Lord Salisbury at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, Britain had considerable interests in Tunisia, including ownership of lighthouses, water-works and gas-works. Indeed, had it not been a pawn in the game of European politics, it is probable that Tunis, the largest city in north Africa outside Egypt, would have become a British protectorate. Today, the chief point of interest to many visitors is the grave of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home." Payne died in Tunis in 1852 when he was United States consul and was buried in the Protestant cemetery of St. George just outside the walls of the inner city.

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MUSSOLINI IS GOING TO LIBYA TO INSPIRE HIS TROOPS.

Cartoon from the London *News Chronicle*.

"Collaborators" v. The French People

By ROY SHERWOOD

German efforts to induce the French to collaborate with them have lacked neither in patience nor in variety of method. Harshness has alternated with subtlety, flattering propaganda with direct action. The result however has been negative, not only as far as the masses are concerned; it does not even include any appreciable increase in the number of men ready to lead France in the "right" direction, which the overwhelming majority of French people persists in considering the wrong one.

The reason for the German failure in this respect lies in the fact that, in France, hatred of everything German goes right back to antiquity. Civilisation came from the south, and barbarism lay east of the Rhine. Subsequent struggles throughout the centuries have only served to confirm this feeling. The idea of collaboration with Germany does more, therefore, than to offend political judgment. It transcends nationalism and even exalted love of 'la patrie'. It runs counter to the whole French conception of culture on one side and intellectual retrogression on the other. It does violence both to a Frenchman's individual and to racial memory.

Darlan And Laval

In such men as Darlan and Laval this is neutralised by ambition. Considering all that is known about their past and personal opinions, they come perhaps nearest to deserving the appellation "traitor" which, truth to tell, is over-lavishly applied in France to men whose opinions happen to differ from those of the particular speaker. Though Darlan and Laval are completely different types, each one well worth a detailed study, their records have been dealt with so often that they may be dismissed here with the observation that few people, in any part of the world, could imagine either of them dying a hero's death for the sake of collaboration with Germany, if conditions lent themselves to another opportunity policy. When the attempt on Laval's life was made,he was surrounded by what he had imagined to be an adequate guard.

Deat—Publicity Agent Number One

Laval's co-victim on that occasion, Marcel Deat, might well be called publicity agent Number One for Collaboration. He comes from a peasant family in the Auvergne and was by profession a schoolteacher before he became completely absorbed in politics. His anti-Britishness is the only really consistent thing about him. He was a strong supporter of the Franco-Soviet Pact and complained bitterly when the democracies failed to give adequate help to the Spanish Left in its fight against Franco. Together with Marquet and Renaudel, he founded the "Parti Socialiste de France", but he never succeeded in securing for it more than 35.000 members. A short experience as Minister for Air, in the Sarraut Cabinet of 1936, developed his taste for power. He was always a confused politician, veering from strong anti-fascism to complete pacifism. He also founded the newspaper "Le Front" but is better known for his writings in "L'Oeuvre". He is now the complete Nazi-pattern totalitarian propagandist, capable of producing such adulation as this:—"We have been lucky to be beaten by a man of genius. Let us therefore have the courage to declare that whoever is a true Frenchman, having the future at heart, must to-day put all his faith in Hitler, the Fuehrer of Europe". As his intelligence is recognised to be above the average even in a country where that average itself is high, it seems puzzling that he should not realise that this kind of Hitler flattery makes it hard for any Frenchman to take the rest of his editorial work at face value. The explanation is of course that he writes to order. For that, he was granted permission to move "L'Oeuvre" from Clermont-Ferrand, where it was started, to Paris. The editorial aim of the paper is twofold. First, to praise National-Socialism and the Germans; second, to be an instrument capable of attacking Vichy whenever the Petain Government is considered to be in need of correction. Deat fulfils both tasks to his own satisfaction and, apparently, to the Germans'. But he is sacrificing his influence with Frenchmen.

From Big Business To National-Socialism

Rene Pucheu, Minister for the Interior, is so badly suited for a position on behalf of the people, that the choice itself proves how small must be the number of men at Admiral Darlan's disposal for the purpose of putting Collaboration across. Pucheu has always been a representative of Big Business. None can doubt his complete sincerity in hating communism. It is not the socialistic part of Fascism or Nazism that appeals to him but solely its capacity to regiment the masses As the holder of an important post in the "Fourneaux de Pont-a-Mousson' and a member of the 'Comptoir Siderurgique', and as Administrateur Delegue of the Etablissements Japy he had more than one experience of workers' independence and resistance to his demands. He looked upon each and all of them as simple insubordination, and joined the 'Croix de Feu' in full consciousness of its semi-militaristic nature. He is not opposed to dictatorship and has no objection to international Trade Cartels, provided they strengthen the hands of the employers. The degree of his intimacy with the Germans may be judged by the fact that, when he had to go to Vichy to take up his new Government post, he left his wife and four children in Paris. Nothing could prove better that he never had, and has not now, the remotest intention ever to oppose anything at Vichy which may be demanded by the Germans at Paris. To think of him as holding his position in the interests of the people, would be as ridiculous as to imagine the dictatorial head of a sweat-shop to be the representative of the workers whom he exploits.

Owners Of Private Armies

Even a short list of "collaborators" cannot afford to leave out Marcel Bucard and Eugene Deloncle. Bucard, a one time contributor to "Nouveau Siecle" and Coty's "L'ami du Peuple," was the founder of the most openly Fascist organisation in pre-war France. Its first name was "Les Francistes" and when it was dissolved by Leon Blum, it simply became "Les Amis du Francisme". It claimed to have 50.000 adherents but had, more probably, between 8.000 and 10.000. The Francistes wore blue shirts and ties and Basque berets. They had Storm Troops and even a feminine section.

Eugene Deloncle, too, is a man with a private pre-war army of his own—though now sadly diminished because its members had not expected things to develop as they have done. Its headquarters was the hiding place of some plainly traitorous plans and documents, and Deloncle also had secret connections with Hitler agents.

These are the people who stand in the foreground of the picture labelled "Collaboration", held out to the Frenchman's gaze. To think that it could attract him, would be to forget France's character and past; to forget also that, though holding a proverbially low opinion of politicians, corporate France has a hard head and an endless store of confidence in her destiny. The Germans realise that they are making no progress on the road to conciliation, and the "collaborators" know that they are losing ground. It is one of the paradoxes of this third year of war that Germany is now driven to efforts at appeasement in the countries which she has conquered—and is finding appeasement as useless as the western democracies found it in the days when they practised it with regard to Germany.

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"WHAT ARE THE BRITISH DOING?"

By Bert Andrews

Facts and figures obtained from British sources provide a definite reply to Axis propagandists—and a few diehard American sixth columnists—who ask, "What are the British doing?"

The new information does not come under the head "counter-propaganda"; its authenticity is vouched for by American leaders knowing what is going on in the production field, here and elsewhere, of the United Nations.

A study of the latest data from the embattled British Isles clarifies Lord Halifax's statement that he was "not telling half" in reviewing Britain's war effort for a distinguished New York audience recently. Lord Halifax did not slap the most prevailing Axis whisper to the effect that "if Britain had not taken all American planes and tanks, America would have plenty for her campaigns."

One Bomber Acquired: Five Exported

The facts are that for every bomber and fighter Britain acquired from abroad in 1941, she exported nearly five for the Battlelines in the Far East Libya, Russia and elsewhere. Her most impressive record is on tanks. Fifteen tanks were exported by the British Isles for one imported. Britain fell short on the tanks promised to Russia before the end of January by only one tank.

Rumour-mongers argue, "What is the matter with British factories? Why not get going all out for war production?" The facts are: One all kinds of army supplies production has greatly increased since the outbreak of war. After Dunkirk production tripled. To-day's production is ten times greater than when Hitler first marched.

Activity In Shipyard

Naval ships: British shipyards launched in the last quarter of 1941 a quadrupled tonnage compared with the previous quarter-year production before the Hitler aggression. Merchant ships: the rate has doubled since the war. The output of merchant ships slowed only by a great effort for the production of fighter ships. Airplanes: 1941 production was three times the 1939 output despite the complicated modern design.

Rumour: "America is paying for everything in the war and Britain is not spending enough" Answer: Britain's war expenditures are at a rate of seventeen billion dollars from the national income of

(Continued on page 22)

'EVERYTHING FOR THE CHILD'

This Is Slogan Of Juvenile Education In Russia

By D. G. TENDULKAR

Typical children from rural areas in Russia, healthy, self-reliant & lively

The Dean of Canterbury in the course of an interview remarked: "For thirty years I have urged that every child should be given the utmost opportunity for development of his or her powers; this is the debt we owe to children and it is of immense value for the public welfare to tap every source of talent. In the U.S.S.R. I see the desire and the will that it shall be done more thoroughly, perhaps, than in any other part of the world."

The emphasis on industrialization and collectivism in the U.S.S.R. is the cause of much misconception, until it is remembered that the aim is not only to provide the whole nation with food, clothing and shelter, but also leisure for higher pursuits in life—art, literature and science.

To-day the country has made great industrial strides. Along with it, every care is being taken to raise the cultural level of the nation as a whole. Soviet children in particular, are given great attention. As soon as mother can pursue her usual occupation her new-born baby is put into a creche. The mothers are, of course, allowed to visit their children at any time they wish.

Kindergarten Training

Here in the creches the babies live in small groups under the supervision of doctors and trained nurses; the children stay until they are four years old. Here they learn to see, hear and feel art on the smallest scale imaginable. Their toys, the colours that surround them, music begin to take hold in their little brains.

Thus when they are four years old and go into a kindergarten and remain there till they are eight years, they already possess something like an artistic grounding. In the kindergarten, the children learn to produce and reproduce art under the trained guidance of kindergarten nurses.

The three R's are not studied until the children are six years old. The kindergarten devotes most of its time to self-expression: singing, dancing, drawing anything and everything that a child takes a fancy to, story-telling and collective games.

I was once invited by some children to participate in a festival of flowers. They had prepared for me a number of drawings, and sent a descriptive chart of their colony to enable me to find the place (near Moscow). I was unfortunately ill. The children were very disappointed. Next day they wrote me a letter and described everything that happened on that occasion. They had heard so much they said of Indian flowers and animals, their favourites being elephants and tigers. They wanted me to tell them everything about these creatures.

Schools In Palaces

In the kindergarten not only is special talent encouraged but the first systematic instruction is given. The period of competition starts; the children between the ages of six and eight are already busily engaged in taking part in "olympiads."

As soon as the child is of school age, facilities are then provided so that the child can develop its artistic and scientific inclinations. The schools alone are not sufficient, so they are supplemented by "circles" of various kinds and by competitions organised for the separate towns, districts and even republics.

In Russia, there are now 120 establishments for the artistic training of children. The Moscow and Leningrad conservatories of music have organised ten-year schools for the most gifted of young musicians, and about 500 pupils are now enjoying the advantages of these.

In order to give the children occupation and recreation outside school hours, the Soviet Government has placed the large palaces at their disposal especially in Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov.

The former Tsarist Anitshkin palace in Leningrad is now a pioneer's palace. It has been fitted up with a gymnasium, air and sun baths, and a swimming pool. There are rooms for study of geography, astronomy, literature and history, a music room, studios for young painters, sculptors and photographers; halls for singing and dancing; rooms for various workshops; a library and reading rooms. There are already about a thousand such places five-hundred of them in rural districts.

In Soviet Russia there are:—

(1) 1,000 Children's Clubs.
(2) 750 "Technical Stations" for children.
(3) 39 Children's trains.
(4) 53 Children's newspapers.
(5) A seaport specially meant for children.
(6) 130 Children's theatres.

53 Children's Papers

The children take a great interest in various hobbies. To cater for this, a number of model-making and "inventive" classes in the schools are further supplemented by 750 technical "stations" for the children. About half a million children are registered as builders of model aeroplanes. Thirty-nine children's railways have been built in Soviet Union run independently by about 100,000 children. Engineers, guards, ticket-collectors and station-masters are all children. A seaport for children was being built on Kirov Island, Leningrad.

Children's publishing houses publish 53 newspapers every other day. In 1935, the editions of ichldren's literature exceeded 39 million copies, all of which were sold out.

The biggest radio station in the U.S.S.R. gives three daily performances for children. About 130 children's theatres serve the child public; special plays are written for them and there is a big cinema studio in Moscow where films for children only are made.

Soviet children in Folk Dances. Artistic education forms integral part of Soviet education for children.

AN INDIAN IN WAR-TORN CHINA—II

By KAMALA DEVI

GHOST CITY OF NANKING

The Old Capital Of China Is Dead And Wang Rules Over A Nightmare Empire

The route between Shanghai and Nanking which was once one of the main arteries of China, is to-day one of the most deserted and dismal. The land is fertile and one sees plenty of green and plenty of water everywhere. But so little of life. Big farms lie abandoned. The few homes that escaped destruction are falling into disuse.

Epic Migration

The story of the Chinese migration is almost unprecedented in history. No exact figures are available but roughly 30 to 40 millions moved across this vast continent, over an area of 1,500 miles. Of these ten millions were assisted by Government. It is inconceivable that peasants sprung from their ancestral soil, tied to their land by tradition and sentiment, a land hallowed by faith and the bones of their ancestors, their one means of livelihood, should have so willingly left it at the call of their country. What indomitable spirit was it that moved them? What superb optimism? It is almost like a myth.

The devastation everywhere was great. The whole war drama seemed to unfold itself as one crept up the very roadway along which had moved Japan's invading army. All along the line, every few yards stood a soldier with a pointed gun. There was a tense heaviness and strain in the atmosphere. The passengers were silent and only indulged in occasional whispers. Every time the train moved after the stop, uniformed men came along and searched the person of every passenger. At every station were the same long lines of men and women waiting, as at Shanghai.

I saw a few Japanese women in uniform assisting the soldiers in searching the passengers, but they looked rather powerless to check the brutality of the men. At one place I saw an old woman being kicked again and again. Her very obstinacy and stamina seemed to irritate the Guards

The Great Wall

Evening was creeping over the world bringing with it the twilight hush. The sharp angles of the landscape were being softened in the greying light. It was as though some kindly hand were trying to cover up the gaping wounds in this torn countryside.

We were now nearing Nanking. Suddenly I gave a gasp of thrill. There before me stood the Great Wall of China even as it had stood through the centuries, silent and gaunt witness to how many scenes and events! How childish and futile would seem to-day the effort to build a wall to shut out the world. Yet while the Maginot line and the Stalin line have cracked and collapsed, here stands this superb structure, ageless through the ages, immovable through swift moving time, almost a challenge to the ravages of nature. It has withstood not merely the ruthless hand of time, it has defied the weapons of modern warfare. The Japanese brought their artillery to hammer on it—again and again, the columns were hurled against it but to no purpose. Every wave merely dashed itself against it in pieces like delicate China dashed to the floor. In desperation the Japanese Command ordered the soldiers to scale this unbreakable wall. The suicide squads went forward. Each soldier as he reached the top became an easy target for the Chinese guns within the wall. One by one they fell like dry leaves softly slipping to the ground. Slowly the dead mounted up. The Great Wall consists of two walls running parallel to each other with a corridor between. This filled up slowly with the falling dead and on this bridge of corpses, the Japanese army secured a footing to pour into the city—not only the Chinese but to-day even the Japanese have a superstition about a wall that even modern batteries cannot pierce.

Ghost City

There was nobody to meet me at the Station as I had not intimated my arrival, not being sure of the train. No taxis were available. I took a bus to the hotel where I knew a room had been reserved for me. A few yards ahead at the City Gates, we were made to alight, and our bags gone through once again! Here I witnessed the same gruesome scenes. people being beaten and kicked.

The place seemed oppressive, as I strolled out into the night. There was a Ghost City. Even babies seemed to hush their cries. Long afterwards in Chungking I recalled this experience. What a contrast the two were! One was dead even in the midst of quiet—the other alive while death rained around.

In the morning I tried to contact Wang-Chiang-Wei's Secretariat. Nobody at the hotel know its location. I tried the travel bureau with no success; nor could any of the offices around give me the information. Of the former offices of Chiang's days, many had been destroyed. Those which were intact were occupied by the Japanese military. Japanese soldiers were in evidence everywhere. In fact Nanking was like a Military Camp, although it is now supposed to have an independent Chinese Government. Of the original million and a half population of Nanking barely two hundred thousand remain, with an additional hundred thousand Japanese troops for the protection of Nanking—an astoundingly large number

Never Heard Of Sun-Yat-Sen!

After two hours of fruitless search I decided to abandon the hunt for the new Government headquarters. It seemed incredible that the people should not know, but it was true nevertheless. I decided to do some sightseeing on my own until luck should come my way. The first thing I naturally thought of was the Sun-Yat-Sen Memorial. Here again I met with continued disappointment. "We never heard of this gentleman", came the single answer to my persistent query

"The father of the Chinese people" I tried, with no better result. This seemed terrible and then it dawned on me that he must be known by his Chinese name, something I had entirely omitted to acquaint myself with. The whole trip was taking on the aspect of a nightmare, when my taxi driver gave the welcome news he had secured the services of a man who knew the Secretariat.

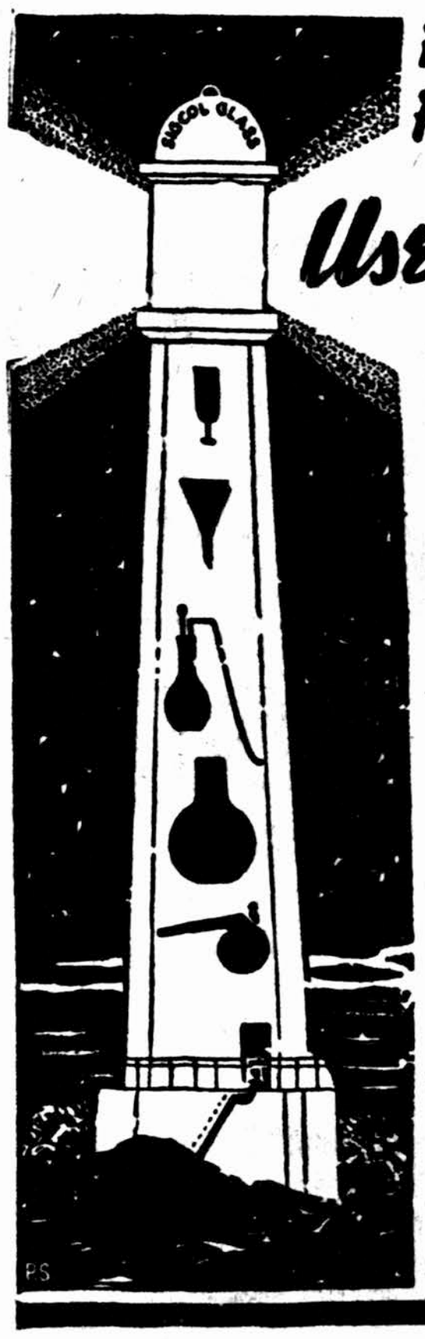
"Is That So?"

I met the members of the Wang-Chiang-Wei's Government. Wang was the only impressive person in that group. Undoubtedly one of the ablest and cleverest, he was the right hand man of Dr. Sun, with General Chiang running a close race with him. In fact so commendable were Wang's interpretations of Dr. Sun's principles that his books came to be prescribed as texts in Schools. Ten years ago Wang indulged in one of his usual coups to unseat Chiang and failed. The rivalry persisted. Intellectually Wang may be superior. But he lacks Chiang's driving power and strength of purpose. There seems an inherent flaw in Wang's character. Each still proudly claims to be the one and only custodian of Dr. Sun's teachings. Quiet, unhaunted Madame Sun, however, is dissatisfied with both. Alone, she is bravely struggling to keep green her husband's principles.

The Wang Government is one of the most pathetic sights. Torn by internal conflicts bullied by Japanese Military, harassed by Chinese terrorists, it drags on an unenviable existence. It has no army of its own and is completely at the mercy of the Japanese military. Wang has felt repeatedly humiliated by the Japanese Government's continued attempts at rapprochement with General Chiang. Last summer he took a trip to Tokyo in great desperation. "You better decide whether you want Chiang or me", he threatened. The Foreign Minister shrugged his shoulders and drawled out in the slow, sleepy way, so characteristic of the Japanese. "Is that so?" "North China Daily News" Wang's paper made a vague comment; "Wang's mission to Tokyo has not met with the success that was expected." To pacify this recalcitrant and prevent a 'volte-face', the Japanese Government offered Wang a loan with which he was to purchase Japanese goods to meet Nanking's needs. But Wang knew this was only a clever manoeuvre to get rid of and use the quantities of worthless Japanese paper "Yen' strewn around the Shanghai markets and which everybody kept successfully smuggling into Japan much to the Government's consternation.

Trusted By None

Wang's Government consists of opportunists and the Japanese Government is frequently called upon to compose their differences. Six months ago Wang expanded his Cabinet hoping to satisfy many of the disgruntled elements. Three months later, unable to cope with the squabbles, he took over most of the portfolios himself, nearly forcing a big crisis. A few days later, China was reverberating with one more bloody episode—an attempt on Wang's life, his inevitable hair-breath escape, while all his body-guards were killed. This has been a frequent tale since the establishment of this puppet Government. Wang is trusted by none, least of all by Japan. One theory is that he is Generalissimo Chiang's own man, that when the establishment of a puppet Government became certain to Chiang's discerning eye, he decided to put his own man at its head! This is perhaps an unconscious tribute to Chiang's brilliance.



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THE DYAKS OF BORNEO

They Still Hunt The Enemy's Head

From time immemorial people are acquainted with this head-hunting business in one form or another.

There is the scalping of the North American Indians with their Tomahawks, the South American Indians' fondness for cutting off the heads of their victims and shrivelling them up by a drying process to be retained as heirlooms and the head-hunting of the Dyaks of Borneo and Sarawak.

Perhaps, the best known tribe in Sarawak is the Sea Dayak or Dyak and probably for the reason that they were the tribe most addicted to head-hunting. In Sarawak there are two distinct tribes known as Dyaks, the Sea Dayaks and the Land Dyaks. Head hunting was probably at its zenith about the time of James Brooke's arrival in Sarawak about 100 years ago. This practice seems to have been encouraged by the more bloodthirsty and piratical Malays, who let the Dayaks, who assisted them in their depredations, take the heads of

Rings upon rings of rattan hoops encircle the body of the Dayak woman relieved by circular pieces of silver. While women of the Shan States encircle their necks with hoops of metal to a great length these Dayaks do the same with rattan hoops.

the slain as their share of the booty, the Malays taking more valuable commodities.

To-day, of course, head-hunting is treated as 'murder' by the Sarawak Government, although there are sporadic outbreaks from time to time. Heads are still cherished by the majority of the Sea dyaks and old heads are still used in certain ceremonies. They hang in clusters from the rafters in the main verandahs of the various long houses or villages. The brain is removed and the head is smoked but, as in the case of South American head-hunters it is not shrunk or reduced in size. In the old days no young woman would marry a man until he had taken a head. Any head, however will do regardless of race, age or sex.

Go-Ahead People

The sea Dyaks do not usually refer themselves as Dyaks but generally as "Kami Iban" (we Iban). The Dutch use the word "Dayak" to cover all the non-Mohamedan indigenous tribes of North Borneo. The sea Dyaks have some definite Mongoloid characteristics. They are short headed or Brachycephalic, cheek bones are high and prominent, noses broad and flat, but more shapely than those of Malays and the eyes are better formed.

The sea Dyak is a very go-ahead race in Sarawak and by far the

By Radha

most energetic and pushing, and go far in search of work. Many of those who are educated are Police Inspectors, Customs officers and clerks. They try to acquire more and more lands for their wasteful and primitive agriculture, often from other less dominant tribes This gradual spreading and absorption of land has had to be checked in some cases, by boundaries definitely laid in certain localities to prevent other smaller tribes from being completely overwhelmed and absorbed or destroyed.

They are a noisy boastful tribe, litigations and in battle they are brave and staunch if victory is assured. Evidenty their motto seems to be, "He who fights and runs away lives to fight another day." Though very careful of their own possessions, they are generous and hospitable to strangers. Given to lying they are invariably scrupulously honest with other people's possessions and theft is very rare. The Sea Dyaks are divided into several main tribes with different dialects and differing customs. The language is akin to Malay with no written language but Roman characters have now been adopted.

Chief Gods

An omnipotent being is Petara or Batara and the two chief Gods are Singalong Burong, the God of War, and Pulang Gana, the God of the earth and crops. There are numerous demons and spirits to be propitiated and dreams, omens, cries of birds are firmly believed in. There are no temples or priests but the elders of the villages usually say the prayers and lead the various ceremonies in the long house (village) verandah. Chickens and pigs are sacrificed and there are many feasts every year and after the harvest season and other domestic occasions. Witch doctors are "Manangs' and their role is to cure diseases and sickness by charms invocations and often by going into trances. The Dyaks believe in a life after death.

Their principal diet is rice with salt fish and vegetables and meat and game when available, as also pork on feast days. Snakes, fresh fish, monkeys also figure on the dietary list. A fermented rice wine or beer called "Tuak" is made and consumed at feasts in large quantities resulting in much intoxication though generally the Sea Dayaks are sober. Betel leaf chewing with tobacco is much indulged in. The planting of paddy is done in a primitive way with no proper draining or bunding or on steep hill sides. Only recently the Saravak Government has started schemes to improve the planting of wet paddy and where practicable the demonstration of proper terraced cultivation

Clothes And Ornaments

The women do the planting and weeding but the men do the falling and assist with the harvesting. The men often hunt wild animals with dogs, guns and spears or blow-pipes as also traps are used. Nowadays nearly ever sea dyak family owns a few rubber trees and especially in the Saribas many of them are wealthy, and even employ Chinese and Malay Coolies to work for them. One usually used to think of the Dyak as a ferocious savage or even a cannibal; but he is much reformed and cultured nowadays owing to the influence of the Sarawak Government.

Clothing is becoming more and more Europeanised but the more primitive still wear their own dress. Formerly loin cloths of beaten out bark fibre were used but coloured cotton loin-cloths, generally red, are worn by the men Bracelets are often worn on the upper forearms and necklaces of beads and silver round the neck. A squatting mat is sometimes worn on the back, to sit in damp or dirty places. The hair is worn long and cut in a fringe in the front, the lobes of the ears are distended with brass ear-rings or wooden plugs, ornamented occasionally with silver coins or bits of mirror.

Fondness For Tattooing

The eyebrows and eyelashes are often plucked for ferocious effect, the teeth filed while false gold and brass teeth are considered

A stalwart head-hunting Dyak of Sarawak in full war-paint conversing with a belle of his tribe.

fashionable. Sometimes the hair is tied in a kerchief and when working in the sun a large palm leaf hat is worn while European headgear is much sought after.

In gala or war dress a sleeveless coat is often worn, made of animal skin lavishly decorated with silver coins and a silver belt round the waist with a headdress with hornbill feathers. The men are tattooed lavishly while tattoo marks on the fingers shows that he has taken a head. The women wear a short skirt or petticoat with a few rings of cane encased in brass rings round the waist and are sometimes also tattooed, though not so much as the men. Silver or brass anklets are common.

Music is of the percussion type. A framework holds in a row a number of small gongs horizontally and is played with two sticks, and is called Engkromong accompanied by other gongs hung vertically which are beaten with wooden and muffled sticks. Long thin wooden drums are played with the hands and their wind instrument is called Engkruarai. Dancing is usually practised individually by the man only, a war dance done to a lilting tune from the orchestra, while a shield and a Dyak sword are nearly always used.

No Child Marriages

Villages usually consist of one long house with a room for each family and a large covered verandah for domestic use, visitors and unmarried men also sleep there. Houses are built on stilts from a few feet to about 40 feet above the grounds, each house averaging 15 to as long as 50 doors or families while the pigs live beneath.

Marriages are not undertaken at an early age and there are no child marriages. Girls marry only when physically fit and only one wife is allowed, but divorce by either party or mutual consent is easy. Adultery is punished by fine but formerly the guilty parties were punished with death by impaling. Abortion by married women is punishable by fine but although unmarried women are liable to the same fines, cases of abortion by them are often condoned and not reported.

An eminent financer said to his young hostess: "I am ashamed of my failure to keep abreast of modern science. Take the electric light, for instance, I haven't the least idea how it works."

The hostess gave him a patronizing smile "Why," she said, "it's very simple, really. You just press a button and the light comes on—that's all there is to it!"

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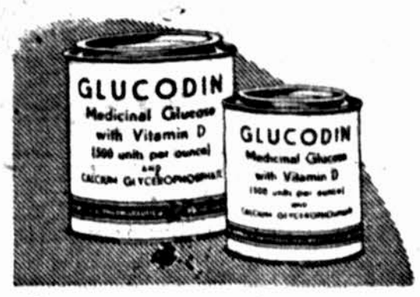

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OUR SHORT STORY

By K. BALAKRISHNAN NAMBIAR

KATHAKALI

It was, I think, a day in the year 1932. I was reading Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables' reclining on an easy chair and resting my legs on another low chair. I was always passionately fond of reading. Other things also interest me. But reading comes first and all other interests are secondary.

I was sitting in the verandah of my house in Malabar. It was evening. I occasionally lifted my eyes to the coconut trees whose featherlike branches waved to and fro in the wind. The delightful green branches above looked like some mysterious heavenly fans that produced a cool, soft breeze for the delight of a book-worm who lacked both rest and exercise. It was a splendid evening. Perhaps it was due to the book; or it was due to the cool breeze; or it was both.

Suddenly from nowhere my cousin appeared before me and began giving me orders in his usual way:

"Look here", he said "I am starting just now for Kathakali. We will have some tea at once. You know we are going on foot. We have to walk six miles".

"Dont compel me, Karu" I said. His name was Karunakar and it was my exclusive privilege to call him Karu, for he did not allow anyone else to cut short his name.

"Do you mean to say that you don't like Kathakali?" said Karu.

"Leave me alone, Karu, dear, let me finish off this book". I suggested.

"But you look like a monk. I have a mind to burn your infernal books. I hate reading".

"I have not much interest in Kathakali. That is the truth".

"Even Americans like Kathakali.

"Down with Americans!"

But Karu would not listen. That day the Kathakali was to take place in the house of his friend, Madhav. I knew him as a pleasant elderly person who had a beautiful daughter. Ultimately I had to give in.

Both of us started. It was about six o'clock in the evening. The sun was about to set. The western horizon looked like a purple canvas. The soft green rice plants diffused a green hue which delighted the eyes. The hills and dales at a distance stood enchanting the eyes in all their glory.

We walked through the rice fields. I remarked about the soft green colour of the young rice plants and the cool breeze that nourished them like a kind mother. Then we climbed the hill. Soon it was dark. We lighted our torches. A solid mass of inky darkness surrounded us on all sides. We heard nocturnal noises peculiar to these hills. Dogs barked from the valleys, jackals howled from behind the bushes, birds with leathery wings flew eerily overhead. The very air seemed to whisper in an unknown language. Occasionally we trampled on a bush. Little poisonous toads lay in our path attracted by the torch light. Karu trembled with fear and hardly spoke a word. Yet he went on. The fascination for Kathakali was stronger than fear.

Then we descended into the valley. It was a rice-field. Only narrow white footpaths could be seen in the darkness. Little mud-houses of peasants were scattered everywhere. Boys and girls shouted at the top of their voices. Some time a drunkard beat his wife and made her howl in pain. By this time we had exhausted all our torches except one. I walked into the house of a peasant and requested him to give me some torches.

"How many do you want?" he asked.

"I may require four or five" said I.

"No, you require only two", said he with his calculating eyes brightening up.

"Where do you think we are going?" I interrogated him.

"Why, you are going to attend Kathakali".

"How do you know that?"

"I know".

"But how?"

"Where else can you go in this darkness. But you are too early"

"Are you coming?" I asked.

"Of course. We will reach there at midnight."

Karu and I continued our journey.

"These peasants are really intelligent," I remarked.

"Why?" put in Karu.

"He told us where we were going. He even knows how many torches are necessary to cover a certain distance."

"Yes, they are the real children of the soil."

"You are right, Karu, we are to learn a lot of things from these peasants."

"Theirs is practical common sense" said Karu. I agreed with him.

We arrived at the house of Karu's friend at about 9 o'clock. There were many guests in the house. Kathakali attracts guests. People outside Malabar cannot understand this practice. For outsiders Kathali is just an art, for a person in Malabar it is a way of life. While outsiders develop Kathakali habit, Malayalees perfect Kathakali nature. In fact Kathakali is intimately connected with the social life in Malabar.

Karu and I were very well treated. We had a regular feast.

Kathakali Is A Great Art—And It May Also Serve As A Convenient Ruse For Romance!

Our room was one of the best in the house. Our host was very busy. There were so many things which he had to attend to personally. He was a man of middle height with great vigour. He almost ran about the house giving orders in right Napoleonic fashion. He threatened mischievous boys and scolded every servant in the house. Guests were too many and they had to be fed. The house was spacious. But no house could accommodate such a large number of people in comfort. Madhav gave special instructions to his daughter, Leela, to look after our comfort. She was beautiful and educated. Karu's delight knew no bounds. He asked her about her school, her teachers, her text books. She was not very shy. I liked her immensely and hated Karu with the hatred of jealousy.

We had to take our meals in a hurry. Leela served our meals. Karu looked at her every now and then. I thought he was behaving like a fool. I disliked his silly questions. I thought that no sensible girl could like him. But she really seemed to like him. I knew it only afterwards. Perhaps she even loved him. But the ways of girls are mysterious and nobody could really tell anything about them. I felt a little restless. My mind seemed to be wandering.

The noise of "Maddal" from the courtyard increased in intensity. Children shouted to defy the din. The guttural music of the Kathakali musician became wild. The dogs barked as if they wanted to challenge the musician. Suddenly the moon leapt from the eastern horizon.

Karu and I proceeded in the direction of the stage. The stage for Kathakali is different from the stage for the drama or any other performance. In fact there is nothing like a stage in Kathakali when it is performed in the right Malyalee style. One could not even say where the actor would stand or sit while acting. Much depended upon the personality of the actor. The actor created his own stage. What happens generally is that people adjust themselves according to the requirements of the occasion.

We had great difficulty in reaching the place where we intended to sit. We had to trample upon many a hand and foot whose owners cursed and threatened us. Sometimes a fierce—looking drunkard waved his stick and challenged the persons that passed by his side. Rows of men and women lined the courtyard in right rustic way. They behaved like the rulers of the place and even the house-owner did not escape their severe criticism.

A funny looking fellow who was in reality a fool and who had a very high opinion about himself offered me a pinch of snuff with great courtesy. I told him that I did not use snuff. Then he offered me a 'beedi'. I informed him that I was not a smoker. He looked at me in surprise and awe and produced some betel leaves and aracka nuts and explained that he had never seen a person who did not use any one of the three. When I refused that, too, he asked me with great reverence.

"Trying to be like Gandhi?"

"No." said I.

"Do you drink toddy?"

"No."

"Eat fish?"

"O, yes."

"Then you cannot be Gandhi.

"Who told you I am Gandhi?" I asked in some irritation.

"If you eat fish, you can drink a little toddy or smoke beedies."

"That is my business," I said and silenced the inquisitive rustic.

Suddenly two persons appeared before us holding the ends of a red silk curtain. A calm descended upon the audience. Old women whispered in one another's ears. They were contemplating the mysterious personality of the actor behind the curtain. Some little girls shouted at the curtain-holders, because in their opinion they were partly responsible for restricting the freedom of the actor in making his appearance. Their mothers corrected them by saying that curtain-holders were only servants and could not in any way interfere with the course of the performance. The girls looked in wonder at their mothers who according to them possessed so much wisdom which could not be calculated by ordinary standards.

Suddenly the curtain was flung aside and the actor made his appearance. All the eyes were turned on him. Children who were sleeping were wakened by their parents for seeing the performance. Children trembled at the fierce appearance of the actor. The noise of the drum and the "Maddal" became wild and the whole atmosphere became intensely agitated. Comments about the performance could be heard everywhere.

"See his eyes"!

"It is the movements of his fingers that I admire."

"Did you notice his feet?"

"I say, look at his wrist!"

"How supple are his movements!"

"An excellent actor!"

"Splendid"!

"Did you say he is from Travancore?"

"Have you seen Chandu's acting?"

"Is he better than Ambu?"

"But nobody can excel Kurup!'

"I say, you are not up to date. Nair stands first. Look at his feet!"

"Yes, feet. Looking at the feet you can say everything."

A man who was sleeping soundly was disturbed by these comments.

"You are a couple of fools. That is what you are", he said with half-opened eyes.

"You are an idiot."

"You are the son of a bitch."

"Scoundrel!"

"Rascal!"

Madhav got up from his place and restored order with great difficulty.

The soft light of the moon was enchanting. The nature appeared to be dressed in spotless muslin. The sweet calm of the moonlight descended upon the Kathakali atmosphere of the courtyard. A clock in the distance chimed three. Flowers fell from a tree in the courtyard. The big tree sprinkled dew-drops on the little boys and girls. The drops of water produced a delightful tickling sensation in them and they laughed their merry laughs. A crow cawed seeing the moonlight.

"That crow has no sense", said a child.

"It is stupid" commented another.

"It mistakes the moon for the sun", added a girl.

Madhav was all agitation. Kathakali is a sort of madness. It is like gambling. In Malabar Kathakali has ruined many a family. Madhav was on the verge of this madness. He had completely forgotten Karu and myself.

In fact I was myself completely lost in the Kathakali atmosphere. That is the peculiarity of this art. You begin by regarding it cynically, critically, and end up by losing all sense of time, watching the supple movements of the actors, the delicate nuances of the gesture-language, the eloquent eyes and the still more eloquent eye-brow. I was one with the spirit of the play and the emotions the actors expressed were the emotion I felt. It was nearly dawn when the Kathakali ended and I turned to Karu to return to our room. But Karu was not beside me. Where was he? I looked about me. He was nowhere to be seen.

My instnct told me why and where he had gone. I almost ran to meet Karu. But he was not in our room. Then I knew he must have gone to Leela's room.

After half an hour Karu returned. He was beaming with joy. He was the very incarnation of happiness. It was a different Karu. A few moments later Leela too appeared and I was prevented from interrogating Karu. She looked even more charming than on the previous day. What had transformed them both?

An hour had hardly passed when Madhav made his appearance. Immediately followed the tea. I was in a hurry to go and now Karu could not stop me. After some chit chat we left Madhav's home.

"Your conduct was most improper" I told Karu, "You brought me here because of Kathakali but now I know it was only an excuse. You were not interested in Kathakali at all. It seems you were having a Kathakali of your own."

"Yes. But one of those Kathakali dramas with a happy ending."

"Really?"

"Yes. I love her. And now that her father has given his consent, I am going to marry her soon."

CHINA FACES AN ORDEAL

A Week Of War

By N. G. Jog

MAY 22.

Developments of the last few weeks indicate that Japan has made the choice regarding her spring offensive

While maintaining sufficient pressure at both the extremities of her tide of conquest to keep India and Australia busy and the Allies guessing, Tokyo has apparently decided to make a determined attempt to reduce China before the United Nations are able to marshall their resources and to mount an offensive of their own. According to Japanese calculations, this will not probably be possible before the end of the present year and meanwhile there is plenty of time for exploiting her huge conquests and at least a sporting chance of subjugating her ancient enemy.

With China isolated from her allies and Japan swollen by her huge acquisitions in strength as well as confidence, the long-drawn combat between China and Japan assumes a new character. It is true that China has long since taken the measure of her enemy. After the first two years of unrelieved reverses of the present five-year-old undeclared war, Japan was fought to a standstill and thus the situation on the Sino-Japanese front has been more or less in the nature of a stalemate for the least three years.

Chungking Defiant

The earlier facile assumptions regarding the utter invincibility of the Chinese Dragon must, however, be radically revised in the light of the cataclysmic happenings of the last six months. It is obvious now that while every honour is due to the amazing powers of resistance and resuscitation of the Chinese defenders, Japan on her part has been pulling her punches ever since she found that the scorched earth of China was not worth the heavy sacrifices necessitated.

This does not mean that China was scratched off the scorebook of the Nipponese New Order. It only means that it was relegated to a secondary place while Japan first paid her attention to fresh fields and pastures new. The campaign in the South Seas shows the amazingly meticulous manner in which Japan had prepared her Blitzkrieg. Like her senior partner, she had left nothing to chance. Even the currency for the marked victims was printed and ready to be put into circulation the moment they were occupied one by one. However one may condemn Japanese treachery and ruthlessness, one cannot withhold the tribute due to her painstaking preparations for the projected campaigns.

Everything in the New Order has come out according to plans. From Akyab to Australia the Rising Sun is now shining in a cloudless sky—everywhere except in China! Chungking still defies Tokyo's might after five long years. China was the first on the Nipponese menu. According to the notorious Tanaka Memorial (written in 1927), the liquidation of China was to be the first step of the Japanese hegemony of the East. The occupation of Manchuria, said Tanaka, would help the conquest of China and the latter would facilitate the final assault on the United States.

Jap Concentrations

Manchuria was occupied in 1931 and the next decade was vainly spent in reducing China, which refused to be crushed or cajoled into surrender. In sheer desperation, General Tojo decided to stake all to win all and gave the word for the attack on Singapore and Pearl Harbour, thus temporarily by-passing China He was rewarded with the proverbial gambler's luck and has succeeded in sweeping the Pacific in six short months. And now the tables are turned. China, which was to serve as the spring-board for the attack on Britain and America, has itself become the objective of the offensive launched from British and American foot-holds!

The Japanese must be given full marks for their present strategy. They have cut China from all her friends (except the Soviet, which is itself fully occupied in its life-and-death struggle to spare any help for China) and open a simultaneous offensive from the south as well as the east. As I observed last week, the Burma life-line now threatens to become the halter around China. The Japanese are pouring into Yunnan through the Burma Road, through Thailand and through Indo-China, while they seem to have begun a major offensive in Chekiang. I cannot disguise the feeling that China is now facing one of the greatest ordeals in her history.

The Japanese seem to be massing forces all around China. They are apparently withdrawing their crack regiments from and leaving only covering troops in Malaya, Java and the Philippines banking upon the inability of the Allies to retrieve their fortunes in these areas for some time to come. General Wavell recently revealed that five Japanese divisions are operating in Burma Another force of equal strength is concentrated at Chekiang with Hangchow as the main base of supply. A smaller force is assembled in the Nanchang area in Kiangsi. The Japanese air strength is also being increased, nearly 100 planes being based in Hankow alone Attempts are also being made to raise a levy of a hundred thousand recruits in Indo-China for various services.

Prompt Help Essential

All this provides sufficient proof that a concerted drive from all sides is already being launched against China and the developments on the various fronts will be watched with considerable anxiety. The Chinese morale as well as fighting spirit is splendid and the very fact that Chinese troops are fighting as guerillas in Burma even after the withdrawal of all the British forces to the Indian frontier is an eloquent testimony of Chinese character and confidence. Whatever the reverses they have to suffer, they will not quit and even if no outside help is available they will resort to their ancient tactics and wage an endless war of attrition.

It will be the greatest tragedy, however, if the planes and other equipment which China is in need of will not be sent to her as expeditiously as possible. Britain is building up her strength in India and the United States is following suit in Australia and there is the danger that China will fall between those two stools. The defence of China is the pivot of the defence of the Allied bastion in the Pacific. President Roosevelt's promise to give every possible help to China must be, therefore, scrupulously given effect to. The only way of doing so now is by the use of transport planes.

With the growing danger to China, one cannot ignore the danger to India either. Even if the Japs intend to give their main attention to China, they are likely to create sufficient diversion on the Indo-Burma frontier so as to pin down the British forces to that sector. So far half-a-dozen air raids have been reported from Assam but their aim seems to have been merely exploratory.

On the other hand the R. A. F. and the A. V. G. have been active over Burma during the last two weeks. The intensity as well as the frequency of this barrage must be considerably increased if they are to be of any use to China—that is, indeed, the only method of helping China, now that a wedge is driven between British and Chinese forces. By an overwhelming superiority of air strength alone can the Japs be immobilised in Burma as they have been in New Guinea. China must also be provided herself with as many planes as can be spared immediately. We have heard the harrowing cry of "Too few planes" once too often!

Soviet One Up

The clash of steel on the Russian front is throwing plenty of sparks but it has also raised a mountain of dust, which obscures our vision completely. From the claims and counter-claims being made and denied, the only thing understandable is that the Germans have taken Kerch, though fighting is still progressing on the Kerch Peninsula and that the Russians have broken through German defences and are somewhere near Kharkov. The Russians also report some advance on the Karelian front.

One thing is, however, certain and it is this that the Soviet General Staff has proved superior in strategy to the German General Staff, even if Marshal Timoshenko has yet to prove that he is stronger than his opposite Von Bock. "Meet offensive with offensive" has proved a splendid slogan and the Nazis show visible signs of being surprised by the vigorous and well-timed assault on Kharkov.

This was the area where German strength was being mobilised for the last many weeks for the spring drive on the Caucasus and it was really a brilliant idea to mount the counter-offensive in this very sector. Whatever progress it may make or fail to make, the Red Army has at any rate upset the carefully laid Nazi plans and taken a heavy toll of men and "materiel." The attacks on the Leningrad and Karelian fronts afford further proofs of the strength and confidence of the Soviet to meet the Nazis' challenge now and to drive the Fascist hordes from the Fatherland in the not very remote future.

ROYALTY IMPRESSED BY REALISTIC DISPLAY

"German Occupation" Paratroops' Amazing Feats

LONDON, May 23.

Edasus, the famous winged horse of Greek mythology, has a new meaning for German occupation troops, writes Reuter's military correspondent.

In blue and white Pegasus rides again as the shoulder badge of Britain's newest formation — airborne troops.

An integral part of the army, but equipped with its own gliders, R.A.F Squadrons, paratroops, gliders, pilots and highly trained specialist fighters, it was these troops who made the famous raid on Bruneval and this is the first account of them in action.

Watched by Their Majesties the King and Queen the airborne troops gave a realistic display of the capture of an aerodrome from air in a daylight assault which clearly illustrated that the British have learnt and improved on the lessons of the German landings in Crete

All airborne troops are picked men and everyone of the paratroops is a volunteer.

The King and Queen saw parachutists training, then in eight thrilling minutes they saw an 'enemy' airfield change hands.

First the way was paved by a fighter attack, the planes flashing 50 feet above the Royal party to wipe up the 'enemy' aircraft on the ground.

Then in quick succession they saw a sloop by Blenheims as they laid a dense white smoke screen: 'sticks' of paratroops released from a stream of Giant Whitleys: and final landings by towed gliders with complements of sky troops.

It was an amazing demonstration of the efficiency and surprise of airborne attack. Exact timing to a split second is the secret of its success. Exactly eight minutes elapsed from the first paratroops 'drop' to the firing of a very light signalling the capture of the airfield—a striking illustration of the tremendous speed at which airborne troops are taught to work. Much of the equipment and many of the weapons the King and Queen said are still very secret. But they left with a remarkable impression of the strength and fighting efficiency of this entirely new branch of the British army which has come into existence in a remarkable short time and which bids fair to be the spearhead of any offensive launched against the enemy.—Reuter.

Greatest Ship-Building Programme In History

ROOSEVELT GUARANTEES MIRACLE WILL BE PERFORMED

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The United States will carry out the greatest ship-building programme in history. President Roosevelt assured the American people on Friday in a statement issued on the occasion of the Maritime Day.

He said "More than a year ago we embarked upon the greatest ship-building programme in history. No other nation has ever attempted so vast a maritime enterprise.

There were those who doubted our ability to succeed. To-day I can assure you that we will perform this near miracle of ship production.

The nation's ship-building capacity has increased by more than 500 per cent.

We have been and still are confronted with a serious shortage of ships to carry the essentials of war.

The submarines of the Axis aggressors have taken a heavy toll but that problem, like others confronting us is being solved. Our ships are going through and will continue to go through in growing numbers".—Reuter.

DR. VAN MOOK'S NEW JOB

LONDON, May 21.

Dr. H. J. Van Mook has been appointed Minister for Colonies in the Netherlands Government as from May 20. At the same time, he is resigning his post of Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies.—Reuter.

ALLIED AIR TRAINING PLAN TO CONTINUE

LONDON, May 23

The air training plan will continue after its present date of expiry on March 31 1943, stated the British Under-Secretary for Air, Captain H. Balfour here on Friday

He added that all the participants—Canada Great Britain, and Australia were highly pleased with its progress and results.—

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05313	Sterilizers, steam, high pressure, complete.	110

These supplies are to be completed within 3 months of the date of order.

Tender forms can be had from the office of Director General, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, New Delhi. The price for each tender form is Rs. 2|- and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order to the Director General, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. Tender number and remitter's full address should be stated on the coupon. Tenders will be received upto 4 P.M. on 10th June, 1942.

Tenders can also be had from Deput Assistant Director General (Medical Stores) Medical Store Depot, Lahore Cantt., Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, on payment of the prescribed fee.

(8519)

FUNNIEST TALE OF OBSTINATE EVE & ADAMANT ADAM!

PAHILA PALNA

New Huns' Funniest Comedy

Starring:
Baburao Pendharkar and Shanta Hublikar

8th WEEK of Joy

CENTRAL CINEMA

Daily: 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.

Vivid picture of Muslim Home in FAZLI BROS'

MASOOM

Starring:
Romola, Anis, Mehtab. Mazhar.

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WHAT'S YOUR CHOICE STORY? SONGS? STARS?

FIND THEM ALL IN
DALSUKH M. PANCHOLI'S

Khan-Daan

STAR-STUDDED MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

5th WEEK at

New West End

Daily: 3, 6, 9 p.m.

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WHEN DOUBTS ASSAIL YOU, FORTIFY YOUR FAITH by seeing

BHARAT MILAP

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Daily 2-45, 6 and 9 (Hindi)
Sat., Sun. Morning 11-30 (Marathi)

17th WEEK at

MAJESTIC

Evergreen Release

BOGUS "PROFESSOR OF YOGIC FEATS"

C. I. D. On Track Of Swindler

An individual giving his name variously as Lieutenant B. K. Dass, alias Sundershamdas, alias Benoy K. Dass, alias Divekar or Debakar, is 'wanted' by the Crime Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. on a charge of cheating.

Described as a Bengali Hindu—age 43, height 5' 6", well built, dressed either in European or Hindu style, with a scar over the right eye and on left forearm, figure of a woman tattooed on chest and right or left forearm—this individual poses as a M.Sc. from Bangalore, an American subject from California, an Air Pilot, a Military Officer and a "Professor of Yogic feats". He has periodically come to Police notice since 1926 in various towns and cities in India.

Representing that he is a Commissioned Military Officer, the 'wanted' man calls on treasurers and secretaries, etc. of charitable organisations and war funds and offers to give displays of "Yogic Feats" to collect money for the fund in question, mentioning at the same time that he has already collected a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 for various war funds. Having arranged details of the proposed "displays' he obtains an advance to "defray initial expenses" and absconds with the money. As a result of his latest exploit in Bombay he enriched himself to the extend of Rs. 1,200 at the expense of a deserving War charity.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of this cheat is requested to communicate immediately with Inspector Quilter at the Detection of Crime Branch, C. I. D. (Telephone No. 39811—extension 204 during office hours and 291 at all other times).

BITTEN FINGER CLUE IN MURDER CASE

It will be recalled that in the early hours of May 7, an American lady residing alone in a room in the Apollo Bunder locality was attacked and fatally stabbed when she awoke to discover the dim shape of an intruder moving about in the darkness of her room. The swiftness of the attack prevented the lady from raising an alarm but in the ensuing struggle she managed, it is alleged, to bite the finger of her assailant.

It is considered possible that the murderer may have sustained a fairly severe injury and may have gone for treatment to some private medical practitioner or to some dispensary or hospital, etc.

The Police are anxious to obtain information on this point and request any medical practitioner or other person who may have treated anybody for a finger injury which could have been caused by biting or who may know of any such injury having been sustained by any person, to communicate without delay with the Crime Branch C. I. D. (Inspector Kokje)—Telephone No. 39811—Extension No. 203.

A PLEDGE
For Clean and Wholesome Entertainment
FULFILLED!!!

SAUGAND

Starring:—
PAHARI SANYAL
BHARATI DEVI
ASHIT-BARAN,
B GOSWAMI,
NEMO ETC.

Direction:—
HEMCHUNDER.

Music:—
R. C. BORAL

EVERY SHOW A PACKED HOUSE AT

KRISHNA

Talkies:—Dubash Theatre.

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., at 12-30 p.m.

Please Note:—Advance Booking & Reservation of Seats during Morning hours 10 a.m. & 12.

Constable Stabbed To Death

Constable Ratan Naval Sing (27), attached to the Prohibition Department of the Bombay City Police died in the Andheri hospital on Thursday night as the result of stab wounds, alleged to have been inflicted on him by a Koli named Bhaskar.

It is stated that the alleged assailant bore a deep grudge against the police for having previously charged him with breach of Prohibition rules. He railed at and abused a party of policemen who were taking tea at a restaurant in Versova after carrying out some raids. The deceased constable in trying to grapple with him was alleged to have been stabbed to death.

Bhaskar has been arrested and has been remanded in custody.

Wine Merchants Fined

Messrs. S. Madath Brothers, wine merchants and commission agents, Asansol, have been convicted by the local Sub-Divisional Officer for wilful evasion of the provisions of the War Risks (goods) Insurance Ordinance and fined Rs. 900

The firm did not cover its goods, worth Rs. 90,000, for the quarter ended June, 1941, thus evading the payment of a premium of Rs. 169

Fatal Temper

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The story how, as alleged, Dhyansingh Amarsingh lost his temper when he was disappointed at the refusal of a promised girl in marriage, and how he attempted to murder the father and one Darsonlal Lalooial was related to-day before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court.

The story was that the suspect Dhyansingh and one Darsonlal Lalooial had a quarrel over the betrothal of a girl. The suspect as well as Darsonlal wanted to marry the girl. But the father of the girl preferred the latter. This enraged the suspect who was alleged to have been as a boarder for a long time in the house of the girl.

On Friday morning, while Darsonlal and his father were asleep in the open compound of the Shanker Temple at Kamatipura, the suspect is alleged to have assaulted them with a lathi and stabbed within with a knife.

The suspect was said to have, subsequently surrendered himself to the Maharbowri Police who recovered the knife and arrested the suspect.

The accused is produced to-day, before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court who ordered him to be remanded in police custody till June 6.

WATCHMAN FOUND DEAD IN OWN ROOM

The dead body of one Bachu (25) son of Jamnadas was found in a room of Jhadav Bhuvan, situated at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, on Friday morning.

When the bill collector of the building went as usual to the room of the watchman, he found the door closed from inside.

On peeping through the ventilator he saw the watchman, Bachu, lying flat on the floor. The door was then forced open and the man was found to be dead. Two small coloured liquid bottles were found on a table nearby.

The body was brought to the Morgue and the inquest is postponed to a later date.

PANDIT NEHRU'S PROGRAMME

LAHORE, May 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Amritsar 'en route' to Delhi this afternoon. After addressing a public meeting at Amritsar, he will leave for Delhi by the Frontier Mail to-night.

Prior to his departure Pandit Nehru met a deputation of the members of the Lahore City Congress Committee to whom he explained the Congress programme of self-sufficiency and self-protection.—A.P.

Sindhi Merchants Safe In Singapore

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 23.

A cable, assuring the safety of Sindhi merchants in Singapore, has been received by the Sind-Work Merchants' Association, Hyderabad, from Macau. It adds that efforts are being made at Macau to ascertain the welfare of Sindhis in the Philippines and Malaya.

The cable further states that Sindhi passengers who sailed by "Kumsang" from Manila are safe in Macau.—United Press.

Shrimati Amar Kaur Arrested

LAHORE, May 23.

Shrimati Amar Kaur, a prominent Congress worker of Lahore, was arrested this afternoon, under the Defence of India Rules, on a charge of delivering an alleged objectionable speech at a public meeting recently held in Lahore.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay in a special message to all officials asks them to carry the message to each home in all the villages of "grow more food", at present owing to the danger of shortage of foodstuffs in future.

STREET FIGHTING ON KHARKOV FRONT

Nazis Dislodged After Bitter Battle

'TANK-MINCING MACHINE' TAKES HEAVY TOLL

15,000 Killed In 3 Days

MOSCOW, May 23.

Soviet forces on the Kharkov Front are engaged in most bitter street fighting for a large inhabited point. The assault on this place began on Friday morning.

Russian troops broke the enemy resistance to its approaches and one Soviet detachment forced its way into the outskirts of the community and established itself in a number of houses. 150 Germans were killed in the dug-outs.

NAZIS ON THE RUN

The capture by the Red Army of a strongly fortified position on the Kharkov Front is reported in a supplement to the Soviet Mid-day Communique. The Germans were dislodged after hard fighting and during the retreat abandoned five field guns, a number of machine-guns and a wireless post. In repulsing a German counter-attack in another sector of this front a single Soviet unit killed 200 Germans and captured much booty.

An enemy attempt to cross the river on one of southern front sectors was frustrated, the Germans losing 200 men in the effort. In the fighting on the Kalinin Front the Germans lost 700 men, five tanks and four field batteries. The supplement describes successful operations by Soviet guerilla detachments operating in the occupied part of the Leningrad region. In these, 500 Germans comprising a punitive expedition against the guerillas were killed by the joint work of five guerilla detachments. These derailed a military train, blew up an ammunition dump and destroyed three bridges.

The reference to "consolidating positions" in to-day's Soviet Communique does not mean that the Soviet drive against Kharkov has stopped. It is only the natural outcome of ten days' offensive fighting. All Russian reports lay emphasis on the terrible loss of man-power in the Kharkov fighting.

On the Izyum-Barvenkovo front the Germans threw wave after wave against Russian positions only to lose 15,000 dead in three days' fighting without gaining territory.

The Germans were thrown back several miles after failure in their attacks yesterday on one sub-sector in the Izyum-Barvenkovo Front In another sub-sector where a river formed the front, the Soviet forces managed to make a crossing and consolidated their positions for further operations.

Tank-Mincing Machine

The Russian anti-tank tactics now being practised with success on the Kharkov front it is considered here are a "new and important thing which may have a big influence on the entire progress of events." In one sector this week the tactics cost the Germans 250 tanks without a single Russian tank going into battle. The Red Army is placing hign hopes on the development. This "tank mincing machine" consists in the concentrated use of field artillery and anti-tank rifle fire for breaking tank attacks and disabling as many tanks as possible before throwing their own tanks into the the fight to clear the way for Soviet advance. These tactics were first tried in the defence of Moscow in December. At Kharkov they were given the first test under favourable conditions for the Red Army.

ENEMY ON RETREAT IN KHARKOV

A late report given by the Moscow Radio states: "Our units are continuing their advance westwards on the Kharkov sector repulsing numerous enemy attacks In the course of the last 24 hours the enemy has been forced to abandon several sectors of great importance for his defence."

"Life And Death Struggle"

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent).

MOSCOW, May 23.

A life and death struggle began between the Soviet and German forces, on the Kharkov Front yesterday. Strong Russian forces stormed more of the defence positions held by the Germans in a number of sectors in this region. Both the Russians and the Germans are still throwing into action tremendous number of tanks, guns and planes. So great have been their losses during the past ten days that the Germans are now bringing up into the struggle not only tactical reserves, but also those reserves originally earmarked for strategic operations.

In those sectors where their infantry falters before the Russian impact of hail of steel, the Germans are still following their tactics of this week's fighting, of sending into battle their monster tanks in groups of forty or sixty. Soviet Air Force reports state that in one day's fighting, planes destroyed 72 German tanks, 150 other vehicles and a thousand men. The German defence is still most stubborn.—Reuter.

SABOTAGE IN JOHANNESBURG

Attempts To Disrupt Water And Electric Supplies

JOHANNESBURG, May 23.

Three more bomb explosions occurred in Johannesburg and the Rand district last night. Telephone wires between Pretoria and Johannesburg were cut, water pipes damaged at the Klip river ten miles from Johannesburg and an electric power standard was badly damaged at Roodepoort 22 miles from Johannesburg but the cables were not affected. A time bomb was found on the railway near the standard but rendered ineffective by two patrolmen of the Civilian Protective Services.—Reuter.

"Numerous Arrests"

JOHANNESBURG, May 23.

Acting Commandant of Police, Colonel G.R.C. Baston, in an interview said, "Investigations into recent acts of sabotage on the Witatersrand are proceeding satisfactorily. There is no cause for alarm." Col. Baston added that numerous arrests have been made though sporadic attempts at further sabotage acts are to be expected. The outrages will soon be "stamped out altogether."—Reuter.

R. A. F. Hits Hard At Jap Positions

AERODROMES ATTACKED, SHIPPING BOMBED AND ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN

NEW DELHI, May 23.

The Akyab aerodrome was again attacked by Blenheim aircraft yesterday, May 22, and bombs were seen to burst on the runaway, says an Air Headquarters press communique. One of our aircraft was attacked by four enemy planes and during the ensuing encounter one Japanese navy "OU" was shot down into the sea.

A low-level bombing attack was made on enemy river craft in the May creek immediately north of Akyab. At Maunggyithaung, nearby, bombs were also dropped on a steamer which received a direct hit.

From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.—A. P.

Raids In New Guinea

LONDON, May 23.

A communique issued from Allied Headquarters in Australia states:—New Guinea: In Lae our Air Force attacked an aerodrome and shipping. Two enemy bombers were destroyed on the ground and a tanker in the harbour was severely damaged. Eight Japanese fighters attempted interception. Five were shot down. All our planes returned.

New Britain: Rabaul:—In an Allied raid six heavy bombers were badly damaged on the aerodrome and a large transport in the harbour was left in a crippled condition. Enemy interception was ineffective.—Reuter.

FOOD FOR BRITISH PRISONERS IN FAR EAST

SYDNEY, May 23.

Referring to reports that Japan has agreed to Red Cross Ships taking food and medical supplies for British prisoners in the Far East, the Chairman of the New South-Wales Red Cross, said that his Society would arrange immediately to send supplies. The Chairma added that Tattersall's Club had pledged all profits from to-day's race meeting at Randwick which is expected to provide at least 25 thousand parcels.—Reuter.

Halifax To Be In London In August

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, told Reuter on Saturday that he expected to be in London in August "for three weeks work and two weeks holiday."

Japs Retreating In Honan

CHUNGKING, May 23.

A Chinese 'communique' issued on Friday night states that the Chinese are resisting the Japanese advance to north-east of Kientch.

A Japanese column advancing along the highway is at present engaging the Chinese east north-east of Tungkang 15 miles east of Yiwu. Fighting in this sector is particularly severe with both sides resorting to frequent bayonet charges.

The 'communique' declares that the Japanese left over one thousand dead on the battle field.

Another Japanese column took Pukiang north of Yiwu on Thursday morning and started to advance southward trying to outflank the Chinese forces at Yiwu.

The 'communique' reports that the Chinese attacks in southern Sinyang captured the city with the Japanese retiring west towards the Pinhan railway.

Another Chinese column has attacked a Japanese position north-west of Sinyang.

The 'communique' reports no change in the situation on the east, south and west of Kengtung in the south-east Shan States.

JAPS RETREATING IN HONAN

A Japanese column advancing on the north bank of the Chientang river has occupied Tunglu and continued to advance towards Kienteh in an attempt to reach Lanchi and thus to outflank Kinhwa.

The Japanese column on the railway, attacking Yiwu with a detachment, is trying to reach Yitingshih to the east of Yiwu.

The Chinese have recaptured Loshan in southern Honan where the Japanese are retreating towards the west.

INVASION OF RUSSIA

"The Japanese threat to China is very real" said the semi-official "Chungking National Herald" on Friday.

The 'Sin Min Pao' says that the Japanese objectives in China are three fold:

"Firstly, to crush China while Britain and America have not yet recovered from their reverses: Secondly, to consolidate Japanese positions in China so as to nip in the bud any Allied attempt to use China as a base for a counter-offensive: Thirdly, TO COVER THE REAR OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS, WHEN THE TIME COMES TO INVADE RUSSIA."

NOT INVASION BUT RAID

Chungking reports last night from Foochow reveal that the Japanese landings on the Fukien coast mentioned in a Chinese 'communique' appear to be in the nature of a raid rather than an attempt at a large-scale invasion of Fukien province.

Dangerous Over-Optimism

WASHINGTON, May 23.

A warning against over-optimism was given to-day by the United States State Secretary, Mr. Cordell Hull.

Commenting on the war Mr. Hull said, "I have noted with uneasiness some American people seeing the rapidly increasing strength of the United States and the United Nations success in various places, are inclined to anticipate an earlier victory than hitherto expected. We can too easily be over-optimistic.

"We are in a hard fight which will be won only by combined all-out efforts of all our people and all the United Nations. We should accept our successes in a spirit of sober thanks-giving and meet our reverses with grim determination to fight all the more harder for the ultimate and complete victory."—Reuter.

Conscription Of Poles?

Nazi Call-Up Of Male Population

LONDON, May 23.

News has been received in London that the German authorities in Poland have decreed that all non-German made population in the age groups from 18 to 60 in the general government of Poland, with the exception of Jews and Gipsies are to be conscripted for "reconstruction services" in so-called gaudienst. Military discipline will be in force, and the call-up is regarded in Polish circles as nothing but camouflaged military conscription of the Polish male population, and a flagrant violation of international regulations. It is stated that the publication of the decree has aroused the strongest resistance among the Poles, and has caused a new wave of Polish anti-German sabotage. The Germans had already recruited and sent to Germany over a million Polish labourers.—Reuter.

Enquiry On Expedition And Capture Of Untrained Canadians

OTTAWA, May 23.

The Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff on Friday held the final hearing as the Royal Commissioner investigating the sending of Canadian troops to Hongkong.

The sittings have been held "in camera" and it is understood that the Chief Justice's report to the Government will be submitted shortly.

He was instructed to probe into all the circumstances surrounding the sending of the expedition before Japan entered the war including the training of the troops, provision of equipment and transport.

The expedition consisted of two battalions and its strength was 1,985 officers and men. The Japanese have announced that they took 1,689 Canadian prisoners. It is therefore assumed officially that 296 Canadians are dead or missing.

HUMAN AIRCRAFT DETECTOR

SYDNEY, May 23.

Known as "the human aircraft detector" a full-blooded American Indian serving with the United States Army somewhere in Australia has hearing, it is claimed, which is so keen that he can detect aeroplane engines, before Radio detectors pick them up. The speciality of this American Indians serving with forces is communication work. The army has often used Indians belonging to the same tribe for sending and receiving important messages which are sent by radio in their native tongue.—Reuter.

More U. S. Food Supplies For Britain & Russia?

NEW YORK: Reviewing the food position of the United Nations in a New York speech to-day the United States Secretary for Agriculture Mr. Wickard said, "Hitler's greatest weakness is food. Britain and Russia need our food as much as they need our guns, planes and tanks."

Mr. Wickard declared that normal food exports were not enough. He added, "Already we are actually sending the Allies a lot more food than we are possible a year ago. We will send even more as ships become available." Mr. Wickard also revealed that the ban on production of tinned baked beans will release enough United States steel to provide 2,031 tanks.—Reuter.

MADRID PLANS TO WELCOME MOORISH RULER

MADRID, May 23.

Plans are being made for receiving the Khalif (Moorish Ruler) of Spanish Morocco, who is arriving here on Monday. Decorative pylons are being set up in Castellan Avenue which will be beflagged for the occasion.—Reuter.

Mexico Out To Declare War On Axis

Order On Banks To Foil Nazi Plan To Cash Funds

MEXICO CITY, May 23.

General Salvador Sanchez, Chief of Staff of the Mexican army, stated to-day (Saturday) that the Mexican army would defend the national territory, but would not be sent abroad.

The Mexican declaration of war was drafted on Thursday night and only awaits signature, I learn from a very well-informed source, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

Ex-President Cardenas, who is probably the only individual able to upset the Government's equilibrium, has been recalled from his defence job in Lower California.

He has placed himself unreservedly at President Camacho's disposal and has urged an immediate declaration of war.

The attitude of labour unions indicate that the Left is strongly in favour of war. The position of the right wing is less clear but political quarters expect the expropriation of Axis property in Mexico whether war is declared or not.

MEXICO IN "UPROAR"

"Mexico City is in a state of continuous uproar but no definite decision regarding a declaration of war against the Axis has yet been announced by the Government", wrote Reuter's special correspondent in an earlier message.

"Although President Camacho has formally convoked the Congress for Friday it may not actually meet until to-morrow or Monday.

The final decision may possibly be reached within the next three days. Until there is an official announcement on the subject all reports concerning Mexico's decision may be regarded as entirely speculative."

DECLARATION OF WAR FAVOURED

A strong body of opinion within the Mexican Cabinet is urging the immediate declaration of war on Germany, in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the German reply to the Mexican protest against the sinking of a tanker. Ex-President Cardenas has been recalled to Mexico City, and the Army Chief of Staff declared that the Mexican army was ready to take the necessary action.

On the other hand there is a strong block in the Cabinet favouring the declaration of a state of emergency only and either complete or partial seizure of Axis property.

Two more Mexican ships are reported to have been sunk—one between Cuba and the United States coasts and the other off Brazil. The Foreign Office declined to make any statement.

Germany has refused to accept the Mexican Note, says an official announcement. A Government spokesman said that the issue of war rested in the hands of the Congressional Commission, which will meet on Friday.

NEW YORK: There are strong indications that Mexico will declare war on the Axis, according to reports reaching here from Mexico City. After the receipt of the German reply to the Mexican ultimatum regarding the sinking of the Mexican tanker, General Avila Camacho, the Prime Minister, summoned a special meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The reply is described as "not completely satisfactory."

MEXICANS BOYCOTT AXIS NATIONALS

MEXICO CITY, May 23.

Axis nationals are being boycotted in Mexico.

Notices have appeared in bars and cafes: "Germans, Italians and Japanese are requested not to enter. They will not be served."

The country is seething with excitement after the news of the torpedoing of the second tanker.

There is no news of a third which had left a foreign port nine days ago for Tampico and is overdue.—Reuter.

Mexican Cabinet Votes For War

LONDON, May 23.

It is reported that the Mexican Cabinet has decided on declaration of war against the Axis.

President Camacho has asked Congress to approve the declaration of war on Axis countries.

This announcement came late last night as climax to a day of tension in the course of which it was learned that the declaration was drawn up and was only awaiting signature.

Final decision is expected to be given shortly by the Congress, formally convoked by the President.

War has virtually been declared by the Mexican Cabinet after four hours' session.

Pending ratification by the Congress Mexico should be officially in a state of war with Axis powers early next week.

20 Survivors From Torpedoed Tanker

MEXICO CITY, May 23.

There are twenty survivors from the 6,000 ton tanker "Fajo de Oro" the second tanker to be torpedoed, it is officially announced by the Foreign Minister M. Padilla.

M. Padilla confirming the sinking said that it occurred at 10 p. m. on Wednesday off the coast of Florida. There were no seriously wounded among the survivors who were rescued by United States Coast Guard. Nine of the crew were killed. The Mexican Consul at Miami went to Key West, where the survivors disembarked to meet them.

Move Against Axis Nationals

MEXICO CITY: May 23.

War is the Mexican Cabinet's answer to the Axis, writes Reuter's correspondent. The news of the sinking of the steamer "Oaxaca" was released on Friday night, but she must have been sunk at least a fortnight ago as she left Veracruz 'en route' to Havana a month ago. After over four hours' special session of the Cabinet, President Camacho asked that an extraordinary session of the Congress would be called so that "we may dictate in our own constitutional fashion a law authorising the President to dictate that a state of war exists with the Axis" and giving him powers to take the necessary measures.

By the Mexican Law, the Congress must meet within ten days, but owing to the emergency, it will almost undoubtedly meet on Monday or Tuesday when there is little doubt it will declare war on the Axis.

Ex-President Cardenas will take charge of all war operations, but the nature of such is naturally secret.

Meanwhile, the Government has forbidden Mexican banks to accept United States dollar cheques in order to prevent Axis nationals cashing their fund the majority of which are in dollars.

Axis Diplomats Return

LISBON: May 23: The Portuguese ship "Serpa Pinto" arrived here on Saturday morning from Brazil with 84 German Diplomats, 64 Italian and six Rumanian on board.

PATRIOT AND INTERNATIONALIST

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's Tribute To Pandit Jawaharlal

In the course of a preface contributed to a forthcoming publication entitled "Jawaharlal Nehru: The Man and His Ideas" by Mr. Y. G. Krishna Murti Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai says:—

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has attained an unique position in India's history. His writings and his personality and, above all, his sincerity have brought him his deserved popularity throughout India and the rest of the world.

Jawaharlal is one of those leaders who have been responsible to link the destiny of the Indian people with the common struggle of the exploited throughout the world. His international outlook has been influenced by his Socialism and Socialist experiments in Russia. But his Socialism is not merely abstract nor does he think of applying those principles to India without taking into consideration the existing conditions of the country. He is one of those who hold that the introduction of Socialism in India must take note of the prevailing conditions.

Jawaharlal's internationalism is that of an idealist, looking forward to a new order of things where there will be no want and no war. He rightly thinks that India in common with her sister nations, China and Russia has got a great place to fill in the coming order. But naturally the independence of India comes before everything else. India must be mistress in her own house; only a free India will be able to throw herself with the progressive ideas of a free world.

Jawaharlal the man always looks out of his picture as a statesman. His writings have brought him nearer to the hearts of millions who have never even seen him. The great popularity of his 'Autobiography' is not due to the fact that it is a lucid exposition of his political philosophy it is because the book is so human; it brings the picture of a sensitive nature deeply affected by the sufferings and inhumanity that man has inflicated on man. Those little details of his personal life, his love of the beautiful things of the world tell more about his personality than a hundred statements of his political life do."

NAZI VANDALISM

BATH, May 23.

The ancient stained glass windows of Bath's magnificent Abbey were smashed by blast in the Luftwaffe's "retaliation" raid. The east window known as the "Lantern of England" because of its great size was among those smashed. The building was begun in the reign of Henry the Seventh. The Abbey Church House was totally destroyed, and several other churches were destroyed or damaged. Some of the Georgian architecture for which Bath is famous was partly destroyed.—Reuter.

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN PARIS

VICHY, May 23.

The German authorities in Paris announced to-day that ten "Communists and Jews" have been shot, as a reprisal, for the attempt on the life of a German soldier, in Paris on May 19th. Ten more will be shot if guilty parties are not identified within eight days. Furthermore a large number of people from the circles in which the guilty parties moved will be sent to Labour camps.—Reuter.

HEAVY-WEIGHT FIGHT POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The weather has caused the second postponement of the Nova Savold heavy-weight fight. The bout is now scheduled for Monday night.—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Adhik Jeth Shud 9, 1998
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Avval 8, 1361
Parsi : Adar 22, 1311
Sunrise : 6-3 a.m. Sunset : 7-7 p.m.
Hightide : 6-00 18-30 Lowtide : 0-40, 11-56.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Guest" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 12-45 p.m.
METRO—"The Man who came to Dinner" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Helizapoppin" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
CAPITOL—"Aloma of the South Seas" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12-45 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Avaz" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 12 noon.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day morning at 11-30
NEW WEST-END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Society" 3-30, 6-30 and 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 1 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Louisiana Purchase" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Apna Ghar" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Rai Saheb" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 1 p.m
PALACE—"The Sea Wolf" 4, 6-30 and 10
HINDMATA—"Jungle Princess" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 2 p.m.
EDWARD—"Rangila Javan" 4, 6-30 and 10
AURORA—"Blood and Sand" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 1-15 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day morning at 11 a.m.
KOHINOOR—"Amrit" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Garib" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Private telegrams for Iceland should bear full name of addressee and signed by full name of sender.

BEST TRAFFIC UNION : A general meeting of the BEST Traffic Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at Chowpatty.

MAHIM A.R.P. COMMITTEE : Mr. Travao and his wardens of Mahim Division will give a public demonstration at Shivaji Park Mahim to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY : The Original Imperial Band will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday), from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : A lecture on "Muslim Mahatmas and their Preaching" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeschandraji, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at Sekhsaria Building, 448 Sandhurst Road.

A.R.P. SION : Mr M. M. Tillu, Class III Instructor, will deliver a lecture on "War Gases" to-day (Sunday), at 7-30 a.m. in Chandreshwar Bhuvan, Plot No. 178, Sion

NATIONAL WAR FRONT : A meeting will be held on the Maidan in front of the Labour Welfare Centre B.D.D. Chawls Worli, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

BOMBAY HINDU SABHA : The Working Committee meeting and the Quarterly general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha will be held at 3-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. respectively to-day, at Bachubai Building Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY : Under the auspices of the above Society, a discourse and seances will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 51, Gordhandas Building, Opposite Girgaum Portuguese Church.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS : A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens Bandstand to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Sangitratna Khansaheb Ibrahim Tantalwar.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT : The third meeting of the Consulting Committee for the current year will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (B.T.), at the Masjid premises at Samuel Street (Pala-gali).

BAN ON ENGLISH LEAFLET. The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Saturday announces the prohibition of the further publication, sale and distribution of the English leaflet entitled "The Khaksar Question".

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ : A special general meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, will be held at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday), to consider the question of starting a Hostel.

ARYA KREEDA MANDAL : Tree planting ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday), on the Park and Swimming Pool Ground, near Ghantali Temple Thana, under presidentship of Seth Jayantilal Tribhuvandas.

BOMBAY TEXTILE CLERKS' UNION : The second annual general meeting of the members of our Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at Parel High School, Hospital Avenue Road, opp. G.I.P. Rly. Workshop Parel, (adjoining Nare Park).

INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR : An urgent meeting of the Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaon, to consider a plan of war propaganda amongst the workers of Bombay and Sholapur.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : United Lodge of Theosophists "Man, the Maker of His Destiny" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answer, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Oppo. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

P. V. B. Volunteers Camp In "G" Ward

As already announced the volunteers camp in "G" Ward will be opened from Monday, the 25th instant in the Oriental High School, Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim. There will be a series of lectures in A.R.P. First Aid. Fire-Fighting, Patrolling and Rescue and Signalling every day during the Camp. The object of this camp is to prepare selected volunteers in an all round duties in connection with the P.V.B. in time.

Volunteers joining the camp must be present at 8 a.m. (S.T.), at the above mentioned place.

"G" WARD P.V.B. VOLUNTEERS RALLY

A General Rally of all the Volunteers of the P.V.B. in "G" Ward will be held today (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Shivaji Park, Dadar, when Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, the C.M.O and Shri Asoka Mehta, the G.O.C., of the P.V.B. will inspect the volunteers and address

All the officers and volunteers of the P.V.B. of this ward are therefore required to be present at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Shivaji Park without fail.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY : Under the auspices of the Radical Democratic Party, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. on Chowpatty Girgaon, when V. B. Karnik, V. G. Kulkarni, Rajaram Pande, Dr. M. R. Shetty and others will address the meeting on the present war situation.

VOLUNTEERS' RALLY : Divl. Officer, "A" Ward P.V.B. writes :—A Rally of all the ward Volunteers will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. on the open plot, opp. Ward, P.V.B. Office Bora Bazar St. Fort, Bombay where all the Volunteers are requested to be present without fail.

"E" WARD (NORTH) P.V.B. : On behalf of the above Brigade, there will be "Zenda Vandan—Samarambha" at Ghodapdeo to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

A cyclist-party will proceed from Ghodapdeo, Kalachowky Road, Parel Road, Haines Road, Jacob Circle, Madanpura and other places in order to convey the P.V.B.'s importance to the public.

P.V.B. RESCUE TRAINING : A meeting of all the P.V.B. volunteers selected for Rescue Training from "D" and "E" Wards will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the P.V.B. Head Quarters, Jinnah Hall, when the G.O.C. will address them.

CIRCLE NO 4 and 9 "D" WARD P.V.B. : A meeting of the volunteers from Circle 9 will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. at B.I.T. Chawl No. 12, Bellasis Road and of Circle No. 4 at 8-30 p.m. at Nutan Kelwani Mandir, French Road.

P.V.B. "E" WARD DISTRICT OFFICE : A patrolling camp will be started for the volunteers from Circle Nos. 4 and 5 (Nagpada Area) "E" Ward South, from tomorrow (Monday), from 9 p.m. (S.T.). The camp will last for 8 days. Those volunteers from Nagpada Area desirous of joining the camp should enlist their names at Nagpada Office, Hirji Govindji Chawl, Parel Road.

P.V.B. VOLUNTEERS RALLY IN "G" WARD : There will be a general rally of all the P.V.B. volunteers in "G" Ward today (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at Shivaji Park, Dadar, when Dr. M.D.D. Gilder the C.M.O. and Mr Asoka Mehta, the G.O.C. of the P.V.B. will inspect the squads and address the volunteers.

ANGLO-THAI CORPORATION, LTD : Employment in the Explosives Magazines of the Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd. at Mani (Trombay) has been declared by the Bombay Government as essential for securing public safety and maintenance of public order.

CHARMAKAR SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE : A public debate under the auspices of the above League's Debate Committee will be held on "Chambharanchi Sudharana" by Mr. L. S. Chavan to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at Naigaum, Dadar. Messrs. B. J. Deorukhkar, Councillor and T. G. Chavan will give talk against and in favour of it, respectively, when Mr. V. L. Kelshikar will preside.

BARKOOR BILLAVA CHARITY SANGHA : The general election for the new Managing Committee of this Sangha will be held, to-day (Sunday), from 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Marzban Road, Fort.

FOOTBALL AT PAREL : 2nd Division of Harwood League. Two good matches will be played this (Sunday) evening on the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel. At 4-40 H.V.M. Sports Club will meet the Tata Sports Club. At 5/40 Muslims Sports Club will meet the Bombay City Police

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET : Under the auspices of the above society, K. K. Menon will speak on "Child education in Soviet Union", to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Girgaum Office (Stone Building, Charni Road).

A.R.P. DEMONSTRATION AT CUSROW BAUG : Under the auspices of the Society of Retired Parsi Officers and 25 Associations of other communities, a Public Meeting will be held in the compound of Cusrow Baug to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. There will be an A.R.P. demonstration, Major R.E.G. Webber, Assistant Controller, A.R.P., will preside, and Mrs. Webber to give away prizes.

BOMBAY TELUGU EDUCATION FUND : Poor students (males and females) of the Telegu community who are strictly residents of Bombay Presidency intending to take aid from the above Fund will apply to the Hon. Secretaries of the Fund at 11, Kamathipura 6th, Street, Bombay 8, on a printed form (before 15th June 1942) which can be had on application.

Sir Roger Exhorts To Make Bombay A.R.P. Best In India

Appeal To Workers To Improve Training And Not Be Found Wanting When Test Comes

In the course of the speech made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the A.R.P. Vehicle Rally in Bombay, on Saturday evening, he said :—

We have not had a Rally of A.R.P. vehicles since His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Bombay last August. I, therefore, welcome to-day's Rally as giving people an opportunity of seeing something of the progress made since then, more than nine months ago.

At that time there were about one hundred A.R.P. vehicles on view. Nearly all these belonged to the Fire Brigade, the Municipality, Public Utility Companies, and the various Ambulance Leagues and Associations. The vehicles on parade here to-day, on the other hand, are, every one of them, the property of Government, and, with the exception of the twelve Auxiliary Fire Service tenders and four heavy Ambulances which we have had for some time now have all been purchased during the last few months for the A.R.P. organisation.

With the vehicles which you see to-day, and also those which paraded on the last occasion and which, of course, are still available to us, the public can count, in an emergency, on a fleet of nearly two hundred A. R. P. vehicles of various types—ambulances, fire pumps, break down vehicles, repair units and rescue units—all of which are immediately available. Moreover, very thorough arrangements have been made by the Emergency Transport Officer for the requisitioning of whatever additional vehicles we may find we require for Civil Defence purposes in the event of an emergency.

That is good solid evidence of the progress which is being made in Civil Defence arrangements, but there is still much to do, and we shall stop at nothing short of absolute and complete preparedness for any eventuality.

It is not only with the vehicles which are on this parade that progress is being made. We have now a total of 11,500 Wardens and 323 Wardens' Posts. We have 1,229 First-Aiders and 39 First-Aid Posts, and in addition to this, the Casualty Departments of eleven hospitals will also be used as First-Aid Posts, making a total of fifty in all. The officers and men of the Rescue Service now number 361, and the Auxiliary Fire Service has increased to 805. Up-to-date, the Cyclist Messenger Service stands at 111, and we have enrolled 128 car volunteers. So you will see that our numbers continue to expand—not always so quickly as we might wish, perhaps, but still, our numbers grow.

FORCE OF WELL-TRAINED WORKERS

Experience elsewhere has shown that, unless there is esprit-de-corps which training and discipline creates, the A.R.P. Services melt away when the test comes. We are going to try and make our machinery of organisation as efficient as possible, and our equipment as adequate as we can. But, more than organisation and equipment, our surest guarantee in an emergency will be a force of well-trained and disciplined A. R. P. workers. Training and discipline take time, and hard work. And they often take dull work, and a capacity for this means perseverance and strength of character. I believe that these qualities are not lacking among Bombay's A.R.P. workers. I have seen a good deal of the work which has been achieved, and I say that this City should be proud of its A.R.P. Services. A great deal yet lies ahead, and I want to ask all A.R.P. workers not to relax any effort, but to continue striving to improve their training. Let us make the Bombay A.R.P Services the best in India—and a Corps to which it will be a pride to belong; so that, when the test comes, if it ever does come, we shall not be found wanting, but will show that, in Civil Defence, Bombay can be served as well as any other city in the world.

GIRL GUIDES PRESENT CANTEENS

The Governor inspected an impressive A.R.P. motor vehicles' parade at Esplanade maidan.

Mrs. C. M Eastley, Provincial Commissioner of the Bombay Girl Guides requested the Governor to accept two mobile canteens on behalf of the girl guides. Messrs. Lever Brothers presented an ambulance. The Governor in thanking them, stated that those vehicles filled a well-deserved need.

A. R. P. AND P. V. B.

Ashok Mehta's Speech At Civil Defence Committee Meeting

Problems pertaining to A.R.P. were explained to a mass meeting of Muslims held under the auspices of the Muslim (area) Civil Defence Committee at Chhota Kabrastan on Saturday night. Mr. M. R. A. Baig, the Sherif of Bombay, presided.

Mr. D. Symington, the A.R.P. Controller of Bombay, referred to the duties of the citizens for their own safety, and asked them to follow strictly the advice given to them time and again by the A.R.P. department.

Mr. K. L. Panjabi, the Food Controller, gave a resume of the food situation.

Mr. Ashok Mehta who came as an unannounced speaker said that the A.R.P. had failed to evoke public enthusiasm, which the P.V.B. was able to do without difficulty. This, he said, was because the people had learnt to look upon the P.V.B. as their own organisation.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA THOZILALI SEVA SANGHAM : Under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Thozilali Seva Sangham, an All-Malayali Conference will be held to-day (Sunday), at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, at 4 p.m.

INDIAN GAMES : Under the auspices of the Bombay Physical Culture Association, weekly matches of Indian games, viz. Hu-tu-tu, Kho-kho etc., will be played every Sunday evening, in different localities of Bombay. Inauguration of these will be performed by the Mayor of Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

DADAR ENTERTAINMENT : Under the auspices of the Dadar-Matunga Parsi Zoroastrian Association and the Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana, an entertainment will be held at the Dadar Parsi Colony Wadia Vaccha School Play-shed, in aid of the Indian Globe Cyclists to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), under the presidentship of the Mayor of Bombay.

GIRNI KAMGAR MANDAL

Stick To Jobs And Crush Rumour-Mongers

A public meeting of workers was held under the auspices of Girni Kamgar Mandal, on Friday evening, opposite the Saksaria Mills Ltd., when Mr. Shirke presided Messrs. Parte and Vamanrao Kulkarni, in their speeches, explained the key position that the workers hold in this anti-Fascist war.

It is the duty of the Indian workers to contribute their utmost to win this war for the democratic forces in the world. On the result of this war, depends the fate of the Indian workers. It is cowardice on the part of the workers to run away, leaving their jobs when their brothers in East Assam are bombed by the Japanese Fascists. The workers should stick to their jobs, increase production and crush the rumour-mongers and defeatists.

For all this, it is necessary, that workers should get war bonuses, and increased dear food allowance.

Bricks For Buildings

LICENCE REQUIRED FOR SALE, USE OR CONSUMPTION

The Government of Bombay has prohibited the sale, use or consumption of bricks for the construction of a new building or for the extension or reconstruction of an existing building, within the limits of the city of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban districts, except under a licence granted by the Brick Controller for the Province of Bombay.

Bombay Students' Union

A meeting of all the student workers will be held to-morrow (Monday) in the Bombay Students' Union Office, 38, Horniby Road at 5-30 p.m. to hear the report of the delegates returning from the All-India Students' Conference held at Delhi and to discuss the immediate programme of the Union based on the Delhi resolutions.

PRIMARY MARATHI SCHOOL GOTHIVRE

The Silver Jubilee of this school was celebrated, under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. Mavlankar, Dharmadhikari (Ratnagiri). An interesting programme was gone through. Mr. S. R. Gothivrekar (a past student), gave useful advice to school children and requested the village people to take more interest in the institution. Prizes and sweets were given to school children. The function terminated with a common prayer for the welfare and prosperity of the institution.

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CUT-FACES COMPETITION

This competition is so simple and at the same time attractive that it will surely appeal to all those who take part in our competitions. There is not the least doubt that this new competition will be found interesting by old as well as young of both the sexes, so we hope that many of our readers will take part in it, especially as we are offering a special prize of Rs. 2,500 this time. This indeed offers a very good opportunity of earning a substantial amount with reasonable chances of success.

Each of the illustrations A, B, C represents the lower portion of a face which has been cut out at the dotted line. The corresponding other part of the face is shown on the opposite page. You are to find out the part the dotted line of which when placed on that of the original would make up the exact face

For example, the upper half of "H" is shown in No. 8. If the dotted line of "8" is placed exactly on that of "H" you would get the perfect face of a woman. In order to illustrate this the upper half of the face as depicted in No. 8 is shown shaded in "H". Thus No. 8 is entered against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly the upper portion of the head in figure "O" is shown in No. 10. If the dotted line of No. 10 is placed exactly on that of "O" a perfect face can be obtained, so "10" is entered against "O" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 17th June, 1942 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.

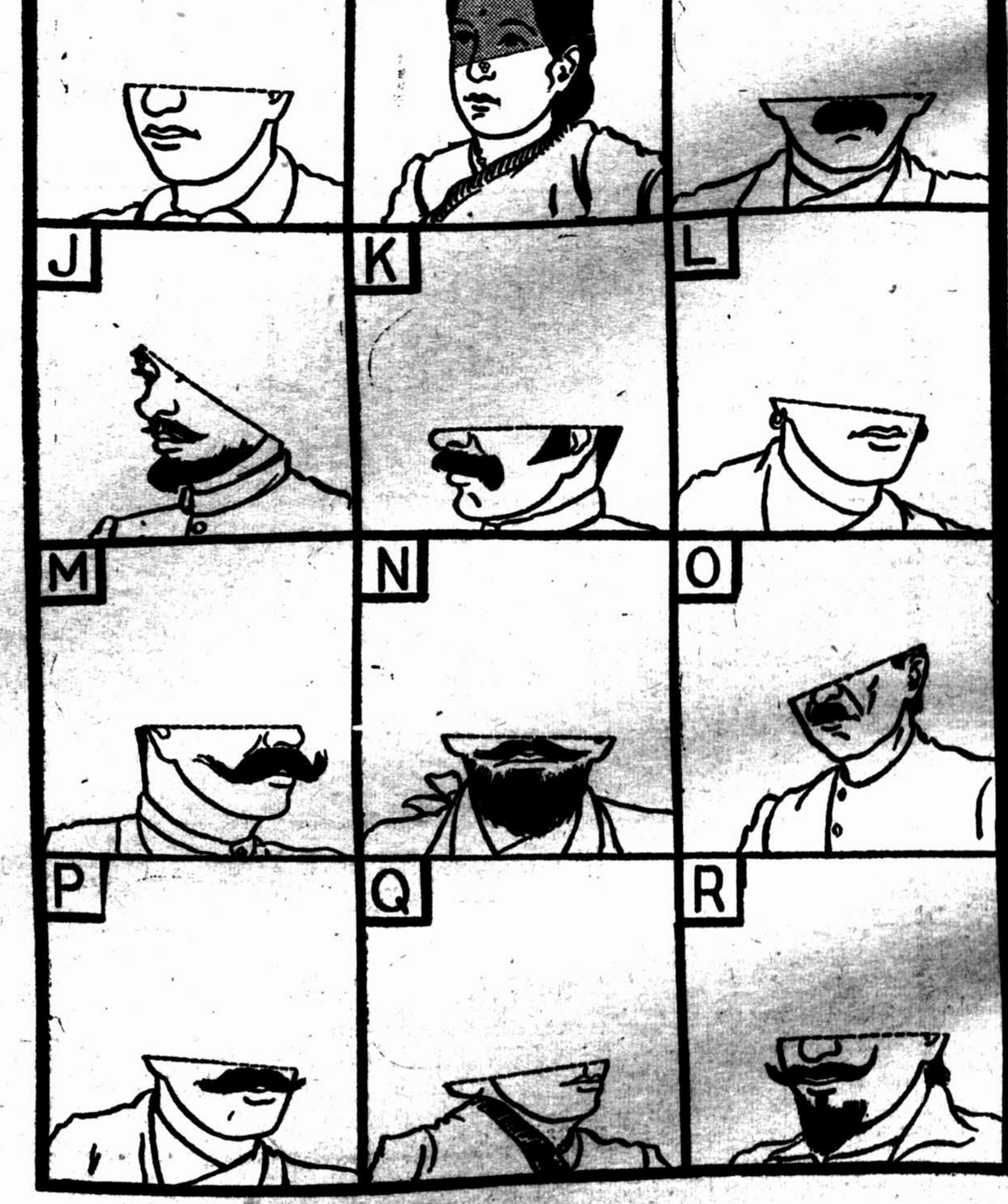
Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER.
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 17th JUNE, 1942



Cut-Faces Competition 24/5/42.

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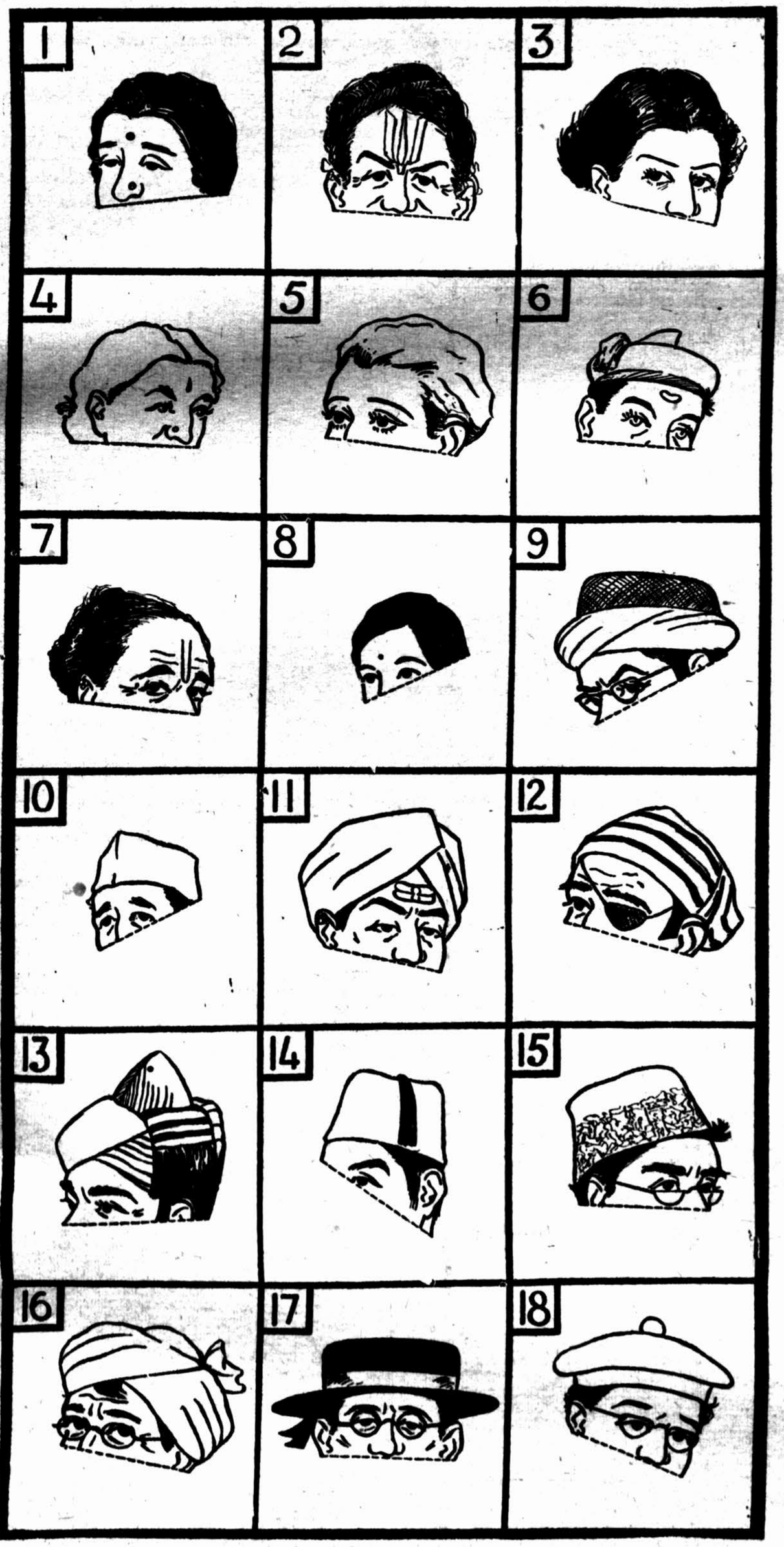
RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES



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RESURGENCE OF CHINA

Stirring Story Of Heroic Part Played By Chinese Muslims

Resistance To Japanese Aggression Proceeds Side By Side With Islamic Renaissance

(By OTHMAN K. H. WOO, Representative of the Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation of Chungking now touring India, in a recent broadcast from Calcutta).

Since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, Chinese Islam entered a new stage of development, commonly known as its third stage. The first stage began in 1907 when Ahung Wang Hao-Jan returned from Turkey where he stayed nearly half a year as the guest of honour of the then Sultan. Upon his return to China, he strongly advocated the establisment of modern schools instead of the old fashioned educational structures—the Mosque education—which paid more attention to Arabic and Persian than to Chinese. His proposal was accepted and he immediately secured the wholehearted support of the Muslim community. No sooner had four Muslim schools been inaugurated in Peking than the leading cities all over China began to follow in their footsteps. Muslim leaders in many cities tried their utmost to establish schools for their fellow believers with a view to making them bi-lingual.

BEGINNINGS OF ORGANISATION

Chinese Muslims had begun to organise themselves as early as 1911, immediately after the downfall of the Manchu regime. An all-China Muslim organisation called the Chinese Islamic Progressive Association was formed in Peking in the first year of the Republic of China, with branches in various provinces. The main task of this Association was to promote both religious and ordinary education among Chinese Muslims and to translate the Holy Quran into Chinese. However, because there was a limitation of both finances and talent, even though it had lasted for more than twenty-five years, this association gradually degenerated without much accomplishment except the completing the translation of the Holy Quran.

The second stage of the renaissance of Chinese Islam began in 1928 when the Chinese Nationalist Revolution became a success The completion of the Northern Expedition of the Chinese Revolutionary Armies brought about a new spirit and new life among Chinese Muslims. Muslim youths were stimulated tremendously by the success of the Chinese Revolution. As soon as General Omar Pei Chung-shi, then Commander-in-Chief of the vanguards of the Revolutionary Army arrived in Peking, hot blooded Muslim youths approached him and asked him to take the lead in directing the nation-wide Islamic movement. At a mass meeting held in his honour, General Omar Pei explained the chief defect of Chinese Islam, which was the lack of education. He strongly emphasised the importance of promoting Muslim education and said: "The decline of Chinese Islam is due to the lack of intellectual leaders. If we wish to put out religion on a higher level in order to offer more contributions to our country, we have no alternative but education."

DRASTIC CHANGE IN OUTLOOK

Since then the mentality of Chinese Muslims has undergone a drastic change. A Nation-wide Islamic organisation was considered. Islamic normal schools, to foster and train the future Ahungs who should understand not only religion but also present day sciences were inaugurated one after another all over China. The establishment of ordinary Islamic schools was carried out as enthusiastically as the religious schools. Islamic magazines published in various cities of China increased to 17 by 1937.

The Holy Quran was translated into Chinese by a non-Muslim in 1928 and the translation was done on the basis of a Japanese version· another translation was completed in 1931 by Mr. Hardoon of Shanghai. Both had not been recognised by Chinese Muslims as the correct versions.

In 1932 Ahung Wang Ching-hsi completed the translation of the Holy Quran and it was published by the Chinese Islamic Association. This is the only Chinese version translated by a Muslim. However it is still not considered authoritative.

Mohamed Machien, a returned student from Al-Azhar, now in Shanghai, is said to have engaged himself in translating words, one of which is the Quran. Besides, many Muslim individuals and communities in China have been trying their best in this noble work but very few have succeeded.

CHINESE STUDENTS AT AL-AZHAR

Since 1931 we have sent six batches of students to Al-Azhar. Most of them had graduated from Islamic Normal schools in China before they went abroad. The first batch led by Mr. Sha Kuo-Chen, were warmly received by the authorities of Al-Azhar.

Shortly afterwards a Chinese student section was formed in Al-Azhar University with Mr. Sha as its first leader. In 1933 Ahung Abdul Rahim Ma Sung-Ting, director of Cheng Ta Islamic Normal school in Peking, had an audience with His Majesty King Fuad of Egypt, and conveyed the greetings of Chinese Muslims. After King Farouk's accession to the throne, Ahung Abdul Rahim Ma went to Egypt again and had another audience with His Majesty.

It is indeed a great honour to the Chinese Muslims that under His Majesty's patronage 20 Chinese students have been admitted for education in Egypt and are supported out of his private purse. With "King Farouk's Fund for Chinese Students" a mission was formed of 16 students and sent to Egypt in 1937.

From 1931 1937 we have had a batch of students going to Egypt almost every year. Now 12 of those students have come back and most of them are teaching in various Normal schools. Twenty-four students are still continuing their studies in Cairo. The assistance given to Chinese Muslims by His Majesty the late King Fuad and His Majesty King Farouk, as well as the help given by the authorities of Al-Azhar, have deeply impressed Chinese Muslims and have aroused their profound appreciation.

ISLAMIC NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION

Since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese war in 1937 Chinese Islam moved into a new stage of the renaissance—the third stage. Islamic leaders and intellectuals as well as the masses in various localities in China have made good their escape from Japanese occupied areas, and they are giving all-out aid to the Chinese Central Government with a view to crushing Japanese Imperialism.

In 1938, the Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation was inaugurated in Hankow and General Omar Pei was elected as its President. The chief aim of this Federation was to mobilise the Muslims to help China's war of resistance, and to this end about 447 branches of the Federation have been organised all over the country. An Islamic Youth Association was formed in 1940, and its membership has now reached nearly 2,000. Since then, numerous Muslim war-time service corps have been set up in the different war zones. Their aim is not merely to serve the army but also to help the people in times of emergency, especially during air-raids. These Muslim war service corps have now secured more than 3,000 members.

CULTURAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES

In addition the Islamic National Salvation Federation has been extending its training work by the formation of many training classes among the Muslim communities in Chinese. Muslims have also adopted the practice of holding monthly civic conferences sponsored by the Chinese National Mobilization Movement. Pilgrimages to Mecca and Goodwill Missions to the Near East, Middle East and various countries in South Asia were organized in 1938, 1939 and 1940. These missions did a good deal in disclosing to our Muslim brethren outside China what the Japanese aggressors have done, and failed to do. In 1939 an Islamic Cultural Studies Association was formed with a view to promoting research work in Islamic philosophy, literature and science, and among its members are many non-Muslim Chinese scholars. Besides the above mentioned tasks, the Federation has also supported Muslim students evacuated from Japanese-controlled areas, and to encourage production and self-support among Muslim youths a farm has been opened in Kweilim while a factory for weaving has been established in Hsi Chang.

TO-DAY'S SLOGANS

In conclusion, we may say that the Chinese Islamic Movement has reached a decisive stage during the present hostilities. Chinese Muslims in every walk of life have worked hard for their country and for improving their own standards. Their slogans to-day are: National Reconstruction and Islamic Renaissance. Led by General Omar Pei, Chinese Muslims have been backing up Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, China's supreme leader in fighting against the Japanese war lords and are prepared to shed their last drop of blood until the final victory is won. For they know full well that their contributions will not only help to bring about a free and independent China, but also lead to a genuine reconstruction of the whole world.

Join The Crowds to enjoy the Exhilarating Cocktail of

MUSIC! ROMANCE!
THRILLS! DRAMA!

PRAKASH PICTURES'
New Brand Entertainment

STATION MASTER

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 12-45 p.m.
3RD WEEK AT
MINERVA

EVERGREEN RELEASE

Third Week

VISIT THE GUEST AND LAUGH AWAY YOUR BULES

RANJIT'S Social

The GUEST
(MEHMAN)

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

Cast:
MADHURI, ISHWARLAL, SHAMIM, RAMA SHUKUL

Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Mat. Sun. at 12-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

Killedar Cup

PROCTOR LADIES WIN AGAIN

The Proctor Ladies succeeded in winning the final match in the Killedar Cup Women's Hockey Tournament on Saturday evening and adding the fourth trophy of the season to their bag. The Bombay Grey's could not reproduce the form which helped them to overpower the Vincent Club in the semi-final. Their chief weakness lay in their pivot which practically put their whole combination out of gear. Miss D. Rowlands scored all the three goals for the Proctors one of them being in the first half. The Greys moved heaven and earth to break through their opponents' defence but they found a veritable Chinese Wall in the Proctors full backs. Thus the match ended in a magnificent victory for the Proctors with the score three goals to nil.

At the conclusion of the game Canon Tate presided and distributed the prizes.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

5-30 p.m. Lusitanians vs "Times of India" (Hardlines Cup)

W. I. CHAMPIONSHIP

City Police Beat South Kanara 'A' By 2-0

The Bombay City Police got the better of the senior team of the South Kanara Sporting Association on Saturday evening by two goals to nil and qualified to meet the W.I.A.A. Staff in the penultimate round of the Western India Football Championship Tournament on Monday.

TO-DAY'S SEMI-FINAL.

5-50 p.m. Royal Berkshire Regt. vs B.E.S.T.

Pastor And Mauriello In A Drawn Match

NEW YORK, May 23.

At Madison Square Garden, the heavy weights Bob Pastor and Tony Mauriello, drew over ten rounds.

The draw decision is regarded as a startling upset. Before the bout the odds were as high as 7 to 1 against Mauriello. Pastor weighed 13 stone and one and one quarter. Mauriello 12 stone and nine and three quarters. It was the first break in Pastor's string of twelve successive victories, and he has been regarded top man among the heavy-weight possibilities, especially in view of Conn's broken hand. Mauriello also had a string of six successive knockouts.

Pastor took Mauriello's best Sunday punches through the first three rounds, once staggering from a punch on the jaw. Thereafter however he turned on pressure and gave Mauriello a boxing lesson during most of the remainder of fight until the final two rounds. In the ninth and tenth he stood on toe, slugging unceasingly, as the goodsized crowd excitedly stood and roared.

Each of the three officials had a different verdict, the referee scoring Pastor and Mauriello five and five rounds each, the first judge five and four with one even, the second judge 0 and 7 with three even. Despite the draw Pastor still holds standing as the logical contender of the Louis Crown.

Joe Louis who was an interested spectator of the Pastor-Mauriello fight thought that Pastor had won.—Reuter.

Harijan Conference At Parbhani

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 18.

The Hyderabad State All Maharashtra Depressed Classes Conference will be held at Parbhani on May 30 and 31. A large number of delegates and members of Depressed Classes are expected to attend the conference.

Among the prominent Depressed Class leaders who are expected to attend are Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah.

The Nizam Government have already accorded permission to hold the Conference.—United Press.

New Hospital For Jubbulpore

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, May 15.

In the presence of about 1,000 guests including His Excellency the Governor, officials and non-officials, Lady Twynam, wife of the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar performed the opening ceremony of the new building of the Hospital for women and children at Jubbulpore last evening, which is named 'The Singhai Munnalal Ramchand and Lady Elgin Hospital'. The construction of the building has cost about Rs. 3,00,000 of which Rs. 60,000 have been donated by Singhai Munnalal Ramchand.

Before declaring the Hospital open, Lady Twynam in the course of a speech said:—"There is naturally no subject in which I am more keenly interested than in the provision of medical relief for women and children. Obviously, the accommodation in the old building consisting, as it does, of 40 beds and 10 cots is quite inadequate for the rapidly developing needs of the city of Jubbulpore. Instead of 40 beds and 10 cots, there will now be 69 beds and 13 cots.

I personally feel most grateful and wish to express gratitude now to all the donors who have contributed to the hospital fund."

Break Vicious Circle

C. R. On Problem Of Unity; Demands Freedom Of Speech

RAMNAD, May 22.

Declaring that unity was the need of the hour, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari addressing a large gathering here said that some held that unity could not be achieved so long as the British were there; others said that without unity we could not compel Britain to yield to our demand. This vicious circle must be broken.

Unity was essential for two purposes—for resisting aggression as well as wresting power from unwilling Britain. To achieve unity would, therefore, mean achieving two things at once. His own proposal was intended to help this process. If unity was achieved between Hindus and Muslims through a Congress-League understanding he was almost certain that Japanese would give up their aggressive intentions against India and Britain would no longer be able to profit by these differences and continue to rule over us. The strength that the Indian people would have developed through such unity would be something irresistible.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

That he was a "senior Congress worker" who now carried on propaganda for a resolution which A.I.C.C. had rejected, would not take away his right as a Congressman to freedom of speech and of expression of views—the very right to establish which thousands entered jail not many months back. What he wanted was not that people should do anything contrary to the decisions of the Congress; he wanted them merely to examine his proposal dispassionately and on merits come to their own considered judgments.

WON'T INJURE CONGRESS

"I am not so lost to all sense that I will do anything to injure the true interests of the Congress," observed Mr. Rajagopalachari. What he would like to impress on them was the need for considering on merits a proposal which he as their representative had put forward. For them to attempt to deny their representative and not long ago their leader, the right of freedom of expression of opinion, notwithstanding that the Congress organisation had not done it was something he could hardly understand.—A.P.

DUTY OF CONGRESS LEGISLATORS

Pattabhi Clarifies Position

MASULIPATAM, May 22.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has issued the following statement:—

"I have been asked by several friends who are members of the Legislature as to what their attitude should be in regard to the agitation now going on in the Tamil Nad which will soon spread to other parts of the presidency. As all members of the Legislature have no particular duty to perform in addition to duties as Congressmen, they fill the role doubtless of the members of the party in the Legislature, but as members of the party, they have not to shape their conduct apart from what it should be as responsible members of the Congress and as elective members of the Congress Committees. The A. I. C. C. having pronounced to verdict upon the issue that specifically was raised before it upon the question of non-accession and accession of any particular territorial unit, it is the duty of every elective member of the Congress Committees including members of the Legislative Assembly to abide by the decision of the A. I. C. C. Anyone who wants to do more must apply to the President of the Congress for permission in that behalf, if his inclinations are to combat the decision of the A. I. C. C.

It is true that Members of the Assembly as well as elective committees find themselves placed in a difficult position not altogether enviable. That difficulty arises only in regard to a positive combating of any forces that are making for the rejection of the Allahabad Decisions. It is not pleasant to find oneself arrayed against colleagues whose wishes and opinions were regarded till yesterday as virtually mandatory by one. Yet each one of us must abide by the admitted interpretations of the constitution of the Congress as well as its disciplinary rules.—A. P.

No Danger To India's Economic Future

U. S. Will Not Use 'Lease And Lend' Facilities As A Bargaining Counter, Assures N. R. Sarker

CALCUTTA, May 23.

"I confidently hope that America's advent into this war, with her tremendous resources, equipment and technical knowledge, will be a decisive factor for this war, and close contact is now established with America and her valuable help and assistance will be a great source of strength to us in the defence of this country."

Thus observes the Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarker, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in a statement which he has issued on the eve of his departure for Delhi today

The great interest, Mr. Sarker adds, which the American people are taking in the Indian theatre of war was also revealed by their Government sending out a Technical Mission to undertake a rapid survey of our existing productive organisation and suggest improvements with a view to organising it on "all-out" war basis. The sending out of this Mission, in the beginning, had given rise to misunderstandings among certain sections of the public and the commercial community. Happily, however, the explanations of Col. Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's special envoy, and Dr. Henry Grady, leader of the Mission, dispelled all such fear and suspicion, and these explanations have been considered quite satisfactory by ex-President of the Indian National Congress, as also the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

LEASE AND LEND

Referring to the "Lease and Lend Act", Mr. Sarker observes: Unfortunately there is misapprehension in certain quarters that it may involve the danger of India's economic future being mortgaged to America. The misapprehension is quite baseless.

The Act itself does not contain any specific provision as to when and how repayments should be made to America by the debtor countries. The paramount objective of America in the initiation of this measure was to ensure the defeat of the Axis Powers, so that the Democracies might survive. Besides, after her experience in the last war when she had to write off a fairly large proportion of war loans, it is difficult to believe that she would regard the "lease and lend" facilities as a commercial investment or a bargaining proposition.

AID TO DEMOCRACIES

Further, it is definitely to America's interest that the Democracies to which the "lease and lend" facilities are given should survive the war, as otherwise, her own economic prosperity would be itself in jeopardy. American economic is largely dependent on foreign trade, and it is necessary that she should assist the democratic countries in order to sustain her economic prosperity in future; indeed, she might find it necessary to release some of the surplus gold accumulated in the country for helping the economic reconstruction of the debtor countries. Viewed against this background, there appears nothing unnatural and suspicious about the "Lease and Lend" Act.

Mr. Sarker, proceeding, refers to the resources of America, her financial strength, industrial resources and productive capacity, and says that the American way of getting results is amazing in its thoroughness and speed. In view of her accelerated productive power, America's losses in the Far East and Burma cannot be as overpowering as some people think. America has already found ways of overcoming many difficulties arising from such losses. In regard to oil, the United Nations, despite the losses in Dutch East Indies and Burma, still retain control of 90 per cent of the world's total oil, 80 per cent of refinery materials, and nearly 90 per cent of the tanker tonnage. The adverse effect of the loss of Malayan tin is largely mitigated by American ingenuity. Her production of machine tools, steel tanks, guns, shells, all forms of ammunition, shipping, aeroplanes, etc., has been increased several times of what it was before America became an active belligerent. —United Press.

WAR RISK ORDINANCES

Bengal Move To Bring Immovable Property Within Their Scope

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Government of Bengal have appointed a non-Official Committee, for the purpose of investigating the possibility of immovable property other than buildings, plants and machinery of factories, as defined under the Factories Act of 1934, being brought within the scope of the recent War Risk Ordinances.

The Committee consists of nine persons representing insurance business, landholders and property owners in the city.—A.P

Lohia To Report On Bengal Congress

ALLAHABAD, May 23.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, informs that he has deputed Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia to proceed to Calcutta to report on the Congress work in Bengal.—A.P.

MAHASABHA TO OPPOSE C. R's. MOVE

MADRAS, May 23.

At an emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Madras Provincial Hindu Mahasabha to-day it was resolved to constitute a propaganda Committee to organise "effective" opposition to the move initiated by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

The Committee accordingly called upon the Hindus of the presidency to organise opposition to the proposals which conceded the principle of separation and to prevent propaganda designed to achieve that end.

The Working Committee was of the opinion that the propaganda of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was so fraught with danger to the Hindus, that organised and effective resistance to the move should be initiated without delay and for this purpose it recommended the formation of a Joint Provincial Propaganda Committee of all the Provincial Hindu Mahasabhas in this Presidency.—A.P.

Gandhiji On Differences With C. R.

POONA, May 23.

It is understood that in tomorrow's "Harijan" Gandhiji has written an article explaining the defference between his own and Mr. C Rajagopalachari's viewpoints regarding the vivisection of India.—United Press.

'Hurs' Attack Police Camp

Desert Encounter During Sandstorm; Dacoits Leave One Killed

KARACHI May 23.

Details of the police pursuit action against the Hurs are now available It is officially revealed that on the night of May 19th Mr. Lambrick, District Magistrate on special duty, headed a force of armed police and Frontier Constabulary and on receipt of information about the Hurs, struck toward the desert in pursuit from Khipro. On May 20 the Police party encountered a band of ten dacoits who were engaged and dispersed. One was mortally wounded and another captured. Two camels two guns and gunpowder were secured. They encamped for the night at a village 24 miles east of Hathunga.

ATTACK DURING STORM

About midnight on May 20 while a severe sandstorm was blowing a large body of dacoits attacked the camp with guns and axes. The dacoits were repulsed by the Frontier Constabulary and the main body. The dacoits retired leaving one dead. It is likely that many more were killed or wounded but were removed in the dark. A supplementary party of Frontier Constabulary joined Mr. Lambrick the next morning. They had also encountered dacoits who were shot dead when they tried to escape. Mr. Lambrick returned to Khipro bringing with him the Police dead and wounded and the property recovered from the dacoits.

Reinforcements of armed police have arrived from the Punjab to Shahdadpur.—A. P.

POLICE CASUALTIES

Casualties on the Police side are three dead of which two were of the armed Sind Additional Force and one belonged to Hyderabad district. One was seriously injured and six others received minor wounds.—A. P.

STRIKE THREAT IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

A strike is threatened in Ahmedabad textile industry again by the weavers of Ahmedabad, owing to the dispute of reduced standard of wages. The Mazdoor Mahajan again requested the millowners to consider the weavers' grievances.

Ban On Radios In Cars

NEW DELHI, May 23.

A Gazette Extraordinary in a notification says that the Central Government has made order prohibiting persons except under authority of permit granted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs from having in his possession or under his control any wireless receiving apparatus installed in any vehicle.—United Press.

Calcutta Tramways Service Resumed

CALCUTTA, May 23.

In pursuance of the decision reached at a meeting of the tramway workers last night, to leave the dispute between the management and the strikers in the hands of the Government, the strikers returned to work this morning. The tramways service was resumed at 8 a. m.—A.P

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. Rs. 94,39,791-4-7.

For Indian Red Cross and Amenities for Troops: Rs. 143-4 through the Mamlatdar of Dapoli, Ratnagiri District Rs. 100 'A Parsi Lady'.

For the R.A.F. Rs. 143 through the Mamlatdar Dapoli, Ratnagiri District.

For Lord Mayor's Relief Fund Rs. 289 the staff of Messrs Greaves Cotton & Co Ltd., (monthly)

Grand total on Saturday (including some less than Rs. 100) Rs. 94,40,661 8-7.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, MAY 24.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4 p.m For troops in Burma 5 B. R. Deodhar. 5-20 Waheed Qawwal and party. 5-35 Shamshadbai. 6-25 Krishan Chander. 6-30 M. Siddiq. 6-45 Mubarak Ali Khan. 7 Asha Posley. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Wahidanbai. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Shamshadbai. 8 Mubarak Ali Khan. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 Asha Posley. 10 Waheed Qawwal and party. 10-15 Mubarak Ali Khan 10-30 Shamshadbai

Bombay I—II—Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Film tunes. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English 8-10 Variety. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Vazirbai. 9-30 Panna Lal Ghosh. 9-45 Vimal Patki. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Anand Ranade. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 V. M. Hindalekar. 12 noon. Gadh Nindar 12-20 p.m. Ghazal 12-30 Marathi Pad. 12-40 Bhajan. 12-50 Dadra. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 1-30 News in English 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 Tomorrow 5-5 Anand Ranade. 5-20 Panna Lal Ghosh 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Tarana 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 7-15 Panna Lal Ghosh 7-30 Vimal Patki. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Vazirbai. 8-10 News in Marathi 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Our Universities. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 Julia Wortmann. 10-15 Victorine Mich De Souza 10-30 Interlude 10-35 Dunstan Roberts

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Marathi Bhavgeets & Jaltarang Solo. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Bhairavin. 9 Sarangi recital. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-10 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-10 V. M. Hindalekar 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-15 Anand Ranade. 9-25 Vimal Patki. 9-45 V. M. Hindalekar. 9-55 Vazirbai 10-15 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar

SWEEPING INDIA - 'NOVUM

A troubled mind, frayed nerves and drained energies follow when nature forgets. But these fears disappear when a correct, natural method of dealing with delays is found. Novum is an indispensable necessity for every modern woman and does away with that apprehensiveness which comes periodically again and again. NOVUM POSITIVELY ENDS DELAYS WITHIN 48 to 72 HOURS. An ideal help for family limitation and married hygiene. Recommended by doctors and nurses all over the world. Price per container of 21 capsules of NOVUM, Rs. 12-8-0.

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Latest Commercial

COTTON

JULY

New York, May 23.

Previous closing	19.18
To-day's opening	19.19
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	not received

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 23.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

July (19.12/09) 19.19/19
October (19.30/30) 19.39/39
December (19.43/43) 19.53/53

LONDON COMMODITIES

London May 23.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay May/June (unquoted) closed

Linseed Calcutta May/June (unquoted) closed

Linseed La Plata May/June (£20 1/2 quoted) closed

Groundnuts Coromandal May/June (East Coast India shipment not quoted. West Coast India shipment (£21 1/4 sellers) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131sh) closed.

Colombo Share Market

COLOMBO, May 23.

Rubber sheet 71; Crepe 72 1/4; yesterday's closing same.

Copra 59,00; Coconut oil per cwt (naked) 21.00.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 23.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 23.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers

To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION

London, May 23.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, May 23.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 23.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—

General Motors (dol 35 1/8) dol 33 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) unquoted
United States Steel Commons (dol 45 1/2) dol 45 3/8
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 109 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 23.

The Stock Exchange was closed.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 23.

The market ruled a little lower to-day in the absence of buying interest. Tata Deferreds were quoted lower at 1420 and Tata Ordinaries at 281. Bombay Dyeings eased off to 1102-8. Indian Irons were unchanged at 23-12.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :

Tata Deferreds (1430) 1430 1420
Tata Ordinaries (282) 283 281
Tata Ordinary 281; Tata Deferred 1420; Indian Iron 23/12; Steel Corpn of Bengal 14/12; Bombay Dyeing 1102/8; Central India 339/6; Century 400; Gokak 250; Kohinoor 450; Simplex 194; Andhra Valley 1560; Tata Hydro 162/8; Tata Power 1480; Associated Cement 162; Belapur 238/12; Bombay Burma (old) 212/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 22

The general optimism of yesterday was again in evidence to-day and despite a little late profit-taking, all sections closed firm. Giltedged gains of sixteenth were again fairly general Home rails marked a further improvement. South American bonds and rails met with support. Industrials were generally firmer and tobacco, textiles and building issues were prominent. Oils had a good market. Kaffirs tended firmer and Diamonds were quietly steady

Wall Street was irregular.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 15th May :—

1. Demand Liabilities in India	240,42,54,000
2. Time Liabilities in India ...	94,36,19,000
3. Cash in India :—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India & Bank Notes	9,68,03,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,06,52,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	34,38,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	49,34,41,000
5. Advances in India	101,73,92,000
6. Bills discounted in India	1,55,18,000

Piecegoods And Yarn Quotations

Bombay, May 22

PIECEGOODS

		Rs.	a.	p.
Grey, Unbeached.—				
Longcloth (Standard quality)	Per lb.	1	3	0
Longcloth (Fine quality)	..	2	0	0
Shirtings	..	1	2	4
Shirtings (Vegetable quality)	..	1	2	1
Leopard Cloth	..	1	2	6
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi border)	..	1	3	0
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	..	1	13	6
Drills	..	1	2	2
Domestics	..	1	2	0
Domestics	..	1	2	8
Salita	..	1	2	0
Chadars	..	1	3	8
White Bleached.—				
Longcloth	per piece	22	8	0
Drill	..	16	3	0
Yarn.—				
4s (All Waste)	per lb.	0	5	10
6½s (All Waste)	..	0	6	0
8½s	..	0	8	6
10½s	..	0	9	2
12½s	..	0	9	6
16s	..	0	13	7
20s	..	0	14	4
32s	..	1	2	3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 23.

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 180 for Broach J/A delivery and under scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 180/12. At this level there was no follow up on the buying side and under renewed selling prices declined to Rs. 178/4. The market was quietly steady at this level.

Later on there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 180/4. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	174	0	0
BROACH July/August		180	8	0
OOMRA July		163	8	0
BENGAL July		144	8	0

COTTON PARITY

Bombay, May 22

Broach July/August below New York July 1.221 cent points at exchange rate 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach April/May highest 177 1/2 lowest 173 1/2 closing 173 1/2

Broach July/August highest 184 3/4 lowest 179 closing 179 1/2

Oomra July highest 166 lowest 162 1/2 closing 162 1/2

Bengal July highest 147 1/2 lowest 144 1/2 closing 144 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 23.

Yesterday, London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was steady with slight buying in gold while silver was dull. Quotations were as under :

GOLD				
Ready	Rs.	48	11	0
First Jeth		48	9	0
Sovereigns		37	2	0
SILVER				
Ready		81	0	0
First Jeth		76	0	0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, May 23.

Groundnuts May—				
Opening		48	2	0
Highest		48	12	0
Lowest		48	2	0
Closing		48	12	0
Groundnuts August—				
Opening		49	11	0
Highest		50	1	0
Lowest		49	1	0
Closing		50	1	0
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening		25	7	0
Highest		25	7	0
Lowest		25	7	0
Closing		25	7	0
Cottonseeds September—				
Opening		26	13	0
Highest		27	2	0
Lowest		26	13	0
Closing		27	1	0
Castorseeds September—				
Opening		47	6	0
Highest		47	8	0
Lowest		47	6	0
Closing		47	8	0

KISAN SABHA PRESIDENT EXHORTS KISANS TO FIGHT FASCISTS

BOMBAY, May 18.

In a message to the Berar Provincial Kisan Conference an Anti-Fascist rally to be held at Amraoti on May 20, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, says: "My only advice to Kisans in Berar is that they must realise the dangers and horrors of the Japanese and Hitlerite gang. If fascism succeeds there will be no Kisan Sabha or kisan movement. Fascists had killed and finished all popular movements in their countries. Let us therefore raise the most indignant voice against fascists from every village and town in Berar and in the entire country. Let our slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' and 'death of fascism' ring throughout the country."

The second Berar Kisan Conference will be held in Amraoti on May 20 under the presidency of Mr. Indulal Yagnik. Dr. K. M. Ashraff will inaugurate the conference. An agricultural exhibition has more food crops' propaganda meet more food crops propaganda meetings are held daily.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik has been unanimously elected president of the sixth session of the All-India Kisan Sabha to be held at Bihta on May 30th and 31st.

Mr. Yagnik was proposed by all the provinces.—A. P.

Bengal Finance Minister For Delhi

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Hon. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Finance Minister, left by air this morning for Delhi, where, it is understood, he will discuss with members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council the food situation in the Province as also the salt problem.

Dr. Mookerjee might, if possible, also seek an interview with the Viceroy to discuss the present political situation in Bengal.—United Press.

Foodstuffs For Assam

GAUHATI, May 23.

The President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, it is learnt, has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam drawing his attention to the position of essential foodstuffs in Assam like salt, pulses, flour, etc., especially in the towns. It has been pointed out that on account of transport difficulty, merchandise from the sources of supply cannot be taken to places of consumption, as a result of which many businessmen have been compelled to shut up their business.

The President urges the Government to take immediate measures and arrange transport facilities for importing foodstuffs for the civil population.—United Press.

WOMEN'S PLAN TO FIGHT AGGRESSION

ALLAHABAD, May 23.

A suggestion that mass meeting of women should be organised in all important towns where women should be urged to conduct themselves with calm and courage in emergency, was made by Mrs. Suchita Kripalani of the Women Sub-Committee of the A. I. C. C. in a circular issued to various women organisations.

Mrs. Kripalani drew attention to the advance of war on India and urged women all over the country to carry out the Congress programme of self-sufficiency and self-protection. She also made various other suggestions for protection of women such as holding of physical culture classes and teaching of simple method of self-protection against assaults.—United Press.

Congress Inspector To Visit Assam

ALLAHABAD, May 23.

Mr. Nandkeolyar, Inspector of the A. I. C. C. left for Calcutta yesterday 'en route' to Assam where he will inquire into question of evacuation, and see how the Congress programme of self-protection and self-sufficiency is being worked in that province.

Mr. Nandkeolyar will also visit Bengal, Orissa, Andhra, Tamilnad, Karnatak, Maharashtra, Bombay, Delhi, the Punjab and the Frontier in the same connection.—United Press.

"Friends Of Soviet Union And China"

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

An Association known as "Friends of the Soviet Union and China" was formed here with Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit as President with a view to promoting cultural relations between India and Soviet Union and China.

Mr. S. S. Dhanam was appointed as Secretary and among the members of the association are Babu Purshothamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Assembly, Sir Wazir Hussan, Mrs. Gould and Pandit Keshodeo Malaviya.—United Press.

Through Running Restored On S. I. Railway

BOMBAY, May 23.

According to a telegram from the District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Madras, obstruction between Oddanchatram and Chatrapatti on the Dindigul-Pollachi section was removed, and through running restored yesterday evening.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, May 23.

It is understood that Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister for Agriculture and Industries, Bengal, is taking charge of the portfolio of Labour temporarily, owing to the indisposition of Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim.—United Press.

Pahari Sanyal and Ashit Baran in 'Saugand' released at Krishna on Saturday.

'Saugand' Wins Fresh Laurels For New Theatres

(BY CHRONICLE FILM CRITIC)

'Saugand' the latest bright feather in the cap of the New Theatres Ltd. had its premiere at Krishna Talkies on Saturday noon, when not a single seat was vacant.

It is definitely a picture that will enhance the reputation of New Theatres. Its human appeal is absolutely natural, its music captivating. One only wishes that the 15,000 feet were cut down to a decent 12,000 feet at least.

Pahari Sanyal is cast very satisfactorily and the new pair of Ashit Baran and Bharati Devi is bound to capture the public mind. The picture is altogether an achievement of such kind that any good studio could be proud of it.

"Beau Geste" At Opera House

"Beau Geste" the memorable novel by P. C. Wren presenting the classic story of a trio brothers whose loyalty to each other endures through amazing adventures in the French Foreign Legion will be shown at Opera House on Sunday morning at 10 a.m. at reduced admission prices. Gary Cooper, Ray Milland, Robert Preston and Brian Donelvy head the super cast.

"Station Master" At Minerva

With "Station Master" at Minerva Prakash has made a new departure. It gives us entirely new type of story with the novel background of Railway Life.

Directed by Mr. C. M. Luhar "Station Master" has all the important elements of entertainment blended in suitable proportions. While the pretty romance forms the foundation of the story it has been spiced with excellent humour by Jeevan and plenty of tuneful music with a strong dose of high drama and touches tragedy. Attractive diversion is provided by a charming dance by Rani Bala, the well-known dancer.

"Blood And Sand" At Aurora

With blazing pageantry of Spain providing the colourful background for Tyrone Power's most powerful role, 20th Century Fox's technicolour hit, "Blood and Sand" which is at the Aurora this week, has been hailed as a magnificent, tensely exciting and colourful film produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. It features Linda Darnell and Rita Haywerth at the head of an excellent cast. It had a successful run at Regal, some weeks ago.

The attraction for this Sunday morning will be the popular Tamil Picture "Thayagabhoomi."

The "Grand Trunk Road"

An educational documentary "Grand Trunk Road" is being shown this week at Eros, Excelsior, Palace and Alexandra.

This short has been produced by the Burma Shell and has a nice scenic value.

"The Guest" Enters 3rd Week At Opera House

Ranjit's social picture "The Guest" enters into third thrilling week at Royal Opera House from this Saturday. Its story songs and dialogue are by D. N. Madhok. "The Guest" is brilliantly directed by Chaturbhuj Doshi.

"Return Of Toofan Mail" In 5th Week At Super

'Return of Toofan Mail' affords unique entertainment and that is why it draws packed houses even in its fifth week at Super. The story is by director Aspi. It has thrilling episodes, lively incidents, very good punches and budding romance. It's a joint production of Ranjit Movietone and Wadia Movietone.

"Doctor" At Chitra

"Doctor" coming to Chitra to-day exposes that great message—"Go back to the villages" for Nation's youth so subtly and suggestively that it requires nothing to be desired for nationwide National reconstruction campaign.

The main cast includes Bharati Devi a charming new find, Punkaj Mullick, Jyoti Prakash, Ahin Chowdhary, Panna and Nemo. Direction by Mr. Subodh Mitter is quite adequate and satisfying. Music by Punkaj Mullick adds new lustre to the picture.

"Rangila Jawan" At Edward

A striking story of the adventures of a youth with high spirit, hope and desire to get over all difficulties of unemployment and poverty, "Rangila Jawan" starring Harichandrarao and Ashalata is shown at Edward this week. Sunday morning at 10 a.m. "Buck Rogers" a Universal Picture will be the attraction.

Bengali Film At Hind-Mata

The reputed Bengali film 'Avatar' starring Durgadas Bannerji and Ahin Chowdhury produced by Bharat Laxmi Studios, Calcutta, will be shown at 11 a.m. on Sunday 24th May at Hindmata Talkies, Parel.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO PEOPLE OF BURMA

WARDHAGANJ, May 23

Mr. S. C. Bhattacharjee, Managing Editor of the "Rangoon Mail," met Mahatma Gandhi yesterday and to-day in the course of which he apprised him of the events in Burma. Mr. Bhattacharjee also discussed the present changing situation in the Assam Province, in view of the recent air raid there.

It is understood Gandhiji reiterated his advice to the people to stick to villages and concentrate on self-sufficiency and self-protection against all attacks. Mr. Bhattacharjee, it is stated, had been in Burma for the last 17 years and was also present during the first Japanese air raid on Rangoon. He is leaving for Bombay this evening.—United Press.

MR. NANDLEOLYAR ON TOUR.

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

Mr. R. K. L. Nandleolyar of the A. I. C. C. office is leaving Allahabad to-night for a tour of inspection of the various Provincial Congress Committee offices in connection with the carrying out of the present Congress policy. He will visit the following provinces:—Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Tamilnad, Andhra, Karnatak, Maharashtra, Bombay, Delhi, Punjab and the Frontier. The tour will extend over two and a half months.—A. P.

SIMLA, May 23

The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, arrived in Simla, this morning.—A. P.

City Corporation Agenda

6 Lakhs For Protection Against Blasts & Splinters

Safety Of Essential Services To Be Secured

The urgency of taking immediate protective measures against any possible air raids is reflected in several items which will come up for discussion at the meeting of the Corporation to be held on Monday.

The following resolution will be taken up as urgent business:—

That an advance of Rs. 6,10,000 be made under 'Advances Measures for Civil Defence to meet the cost of carrying out certain protective measures against blast and splinters in respect of buildings occupied by the labour staff employed for the maintenance of essential services and other buildings subject to the understanding that the cost will be adjusted on the basis of any settlement that may be arrived at hereafter with Government in regard to the respective financial liability of the Corporation and the Government in the matter, as proposed in the letter.

The Commissioner, in his letter on the subject says:

"I have the honour to state that in view of the recent developments in the war situation in the East it has become imperative that suitable measures for protection against blast and splinters from high explosive bombs should be taken in respect of buildings occupied by the labour staff employed for the maintenance of essential services and other buildings such as Municipal hospitals, Municipal maternity homes, Municipal offices, fire brigade stations, premises of the auxiliary fire service, pumping and compressor stations etc. As the war is approaching the shores of India we can ill afford to lose any time and I have, therefore, issued orders for taking in hand protective works without delay, and as required by Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, report the matter for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation.

It is very important that the works should be carried out with the greatest expedition and I have, therefore, arranged that some works should be carried out departmentally and some through the agency of well known and reliable contractors. The rates for major items of the works will be the same as are allowed by the Public Works Department to their contractors who are carrying out similar works for the Government of Bombay.

Another resolution asks for an advance be made from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of works in connection with the re-opening of the closed wells in the City, subject to the understanding that the cost will be adjusted on the basis of any settlement that may be arrived at hereafter with Government in regard to the respective financial liability of the Corporation and the Government in the matter, as proposed in the letter.

The following resolution regarding the disposal of dead bodies of persons who might be killed as a result of enemy action will also come up for discussion that (1) the scheme for disposal of bodies of persons killed on account of enemy action be generally approved with the modification that the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of retaining for about 18 hours dead bodies removed to the Collection Centres for purpose of identification instead of for only 12 hours as stated in the scheme and

(2) An advance of Rs. 50,000 be made from Surplus Cash Balance under the head Advances—Measures for Civil Defence Works, for the purposes of the scheme subject to the adjustment on the basis of any settlement that may be arrived at with Government regarding the allocation of expenditure between Government and the Municipality in this matter.

Appeal To Rulers And Agents

C. I. STATES CONFERENCE TAKES LEAD.

The prominent Political workers of Central India States, who met in Bombay to consider the C. I. States problems have issued an appeal to the press for the C. I. States Rulers, administrators, Political officers, people and Political workers, in the course of which it is stated:—"The Rulers and Agents of the Political department are making appeals after appeals to the people of Central India States to form a National War front by adding a few more rules to the Defence of India Rules. But such appeals would have come with better grace from popular representative Governments broad-based on the will of the people and on democracy.

"We appeal to the people and workers of C. I. States to make successful the C. I. States workers' convention which will be held at Khandwa under the Presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo."

Mr. Manmath R. Row, Bar-at-Law, son of Dr. R. Row and Mrs. Kshama Row, and Miss Gaiety Ahmed whose marriage took place on the 15th instant.

W. C. OF C. I. STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The Working Committee of the Central India States' People's Conference, which was to meet at Wardha on the 24th and 25th May, under the Presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo, has been postponed to fourth week of June. It is understood that some of the members of the working Committee were not in a position to attend the Wardha meeting owing to weak health and severe Wardha heat. Now the postponed meeting will be held in the fourth week of June under the Presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo.

A Political workers convention of the Central India States workers will also be held at Khandwa under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo.

IF OTHER REMEDIES FAILED

Read why THIS OINTMENT WILL SAVE YOU FROM THE TORTURE OF

PILES

Close collaboration between the medical specialist on the one hand and the pharmaceutical specialist on the other has resulted in the discovery of "Pilicon", the one Pile Ointment that penetrates to the root of the trouble. "Pilicon" contains 27 per cent. Adeps Lanae Anhyd. quickest and surest remedy for internal and external piles. Rs. 2-4 for tube. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT.

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From Saharanpore, J. H. M. writes—"I am glad to say your 'Pilicon' has done far better than any other remedy, over which I spent a lot and got no relief".

which, because of its affinity to the natural fat of the skin, is readily absorbed by the affected tissues. "Pilicon" is the

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STANDARD OF INDIAN CRICKET

Its Present Backwardness And Ways To Improve It

BY J. C. MAITRA

In the latest issue of "the Crickinia", the Nawab of Pataudi, has written a very interesting article on the Standard of Indian Cricket. As one of our greatest cricketers, who has played against the best talents of England, Australia, South Africa, West Indies and New Zealand—practically all the countries that mat er in the world of cricket—his opinion demands our utmost attention and respect. "Judging from what I have seen of these teams", he says. "I can say that, given good weather and a fair amount of luck, India can beat the New Zealanders and run the West Indians very close. South Africa would beat India nine times out of ten, while England and Australia would beat us always."

CLUB CRICKET IN ENGLAND

"This comparison, however', he continues, "is only between the Test Teams of the Counties mentioned, while the phrase "standard of the game" covers a very wide field. It includes cricket from the highest standard to the lowest, and to make a detailed comparison we must briefly discuss all branches of the game. For this purpose I shall confine myself to India, England and Australia."

In England Club Cricket is really the most enjoyable branch of the game. In Southern Counties there are some famous clubs, including the M.C.C.—the greatest in the world. In the north and the Midlands there are not so many first class amateur clubs, but there is a large number of League Clubs and their cricket is run more or less on the lines of first class County clubs. Taken on the whole the standard of Club cricket is high. The English Public schools and the clubs of Kent, Hampshire, Sussex, etc., etc. have been responsible for turning out some of the most outstanding amateur batsmen in England, while many a famous professional has first started his career in the Midlands or North League Cricket."

CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA

The Nawab further tells us that "In Australia there are practically no amateur clubs like the English clubs, and there is no Public School Cricket. They have what is known as "Trade" Cricket. These matches are keenly fought, as all the leading Australian players start their careers there. The Australian selectors keep their eyes on these matches, and the standard of play consequently is high."

The reason for it we are told is that "In England and Australia leading amateur, League and Grade Clubs have professional coaches to give the youngsters proper start in their cricketing careers, while the Public Schools in England have leading professionals permanently on their staff. Sound foundations are thus laid and the rest depends on the individual ability of each youngster."

POSITION IN INDIA

"Now what is the position of Indian Club Cricket', Pataudi asks. "About a hundred different clubs have visited Pataudi in the last five years, while I have seen hundreds of others playing in different cities of India. The standard is low and the reasons are not difficult to find. There is no coaching; whatever the players achieve is entirely due to their innate ability. I have seen very few club cricketers play with a straight bat, while hardly any can bowl a length consistently. Those who manage to control length are unable to combine it with spin and flight Fielding, the most interesting part of the game, is sadly neglected and the Captains and the bowlers have very little idea of setting the field."

UNIVERSITY CRICKET

From Club Cricket we come to University Cricket. Australia has very little Varsity Cricket, but in England Varsity Cricket is very important, as most of the amateurs reach County and Test cricket through their successes at the Varsity. The standard of the game at Oxford and Cambridge is very high and it is not often that a player of moderate ability gets a place in the team. The other Universities are not so good, but they are good enough to beat any Varsity side from India. For this they have to thank English Public Schools and the way cricket is run there.

COACHING OF YOUNGSTERS

"If Indian Clubs cannot afford to engage professional coaches from abroad, surely some of the Universities can. For the last 30 years English professionals have been going out to West Indies, New Zealand and South Africa to coach different schools and colleges and they have produced such glorious cricketers as George Headley, H. W. Taylor Owen Smith, C. S. Dempster and others."

"If we cannot engage English professionals", Pataudi suggests, "then let us send some of our own men to England for proper coaching and engage them as professionals on their return. This, I know is impossible during the war, but I am really thinking of the future. We can never hope to do really well until our youngsters receive proper "foundations."

PROFESSIONALISM

Regarding professionalism, "Pat" says "We must realise that amateurs are now back-benchers in every country where first class cricket is played. There is no distinction between amateurs and professionals in Australia. In England it is the professionals who dominated the game."

"In India all cricketers are considered amateurs while we know that most of the leading players hold their jobs through cricket. They get their cricket gear and clothes free, they receive "Inams" for practically every good performance they put up and they accept cash and gifts from the public. Why not allow them to turn professionals openly? Why not spend a little money on getting them coached (for believe me India's best cricketers can do well with a little coaching especially against first class spin bowling on wet wickets) and then make use of them? My suggestion does not mean that we should create hundreds of new professionals: it only means that when there are professionals in the country we should recognise them as such. We should encourage them and make full use of them."

RANJI TROPHY MATCHES

Then Pataudi makes the following suggestions for improvement in the standard of the Ranji Trophy matches:

(a) Let there be a cricket "nursery" at the headquarters of each province where players may receive coaching. If coaching is not possible then players must be made to have a net or two before a few leading provincial cricket authorities.

(b) Let us make the qualification rules really strict. We must discourage the existing "If I can't get into one side I will play for the other" mentality.

(c) Let us have only one team for each province. For instance, the Punjab should have one Punjab XI and not the N. I. C. A. and Southern Punjab.

(d) Leading All-India and provincial players must be made to realise that it is an honour for them to play for their province and not vice versa. I have known several players grumbling because they were asked by provincial authorities to go to a certain place. They had to go, they said, because the province could not do without them. This sort of mentality should be crushed once for all. To do this the authorities will have to be bold and will have to place Indian cricket above personalities. I can just picture what would happen in England and Australia if Hammond, Larwood, Bradman and McCabe were to behave like some of our players?"

CRITERION FOR SELECTION.

In conclusion Pataudi writes: "What I have written above will give the impression that once we reorganise our cricket on Scientific lines we shall be turning out first class Test teams. But shall we? We shall have first class players alright but there can be no guarantee of first class team (!) unless and until our methods of selection are radically changed." "How are we to proceed?" he asked. "Are we to follow the 1932 and 1936 style? If we do that we shall have to try and please each community, each province and association and we shall also have to please the rich patrons of the game. By the time we please all of them we shall have succeeded in ruining the team.

I hope the authorities have learnt a few lessons from the past and that they have realised how important it is to change their methods of selection "I hope they are prepared to do away with communal and provincial considerations, and regard cricketing ability as the only criterion for selection to the national team."

I have no doubt there will be general support for most of the above suggestions. But I do not think that the restriction on the movement on the players from one province to another will have much support from the players or the public. They must be permitted to go where their jobs take them. Rules of registration and transfer as obtain in England must however be enforced here. Although I agree with him that there should not be more than one Association in any province, I am afraid this is a necessary evil in the present state of most uneven development of the game in different parts of the country.

IDENTITY DISCS FOR CIVILIANS

Bihar Govt.'s Hunch For Furthering A. R. P. Measures

RANCHI (By Mail).

The following press note has been issued:—

"The Government of Bihar will shortly introduce the Government of India's Scheme for the issue of identity Discs for civil population in this province.

According to this Scheme, it is proposed, that every person in a town or area where A.R.P. measures are being taken to have a Disc specially made for the purpose.

This system of personal identification has proved very useful in countries liable to air attacks.

Arrangements for the issue of the Discs to the civil population will be made as soon as they are received from the Government of India".—A. P.

JAWAHAR NOT VISITING MADRAS

MADRAS, May 23.

In the course of a communication to a friend in Madras, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes from Naggar (Kulu) that there is no question of his going to Madras in the near future.—A. P.

Madras Workers Demand Release Of Politicals

MADRAS, May 23.

The need for releasing all detenus and labour leaders now in jail was stressed by Mr. Chakkarai Chettiar, Mayor of Madras, presiding at a rally of workers under the auspices of Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress at the old Congress House grounds.

Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan M.L.A. (Central) supported Mr. Rajagopalachari's move and said the pre-requisite for a national government was national unity and it was for that national unity they should strive.—A. P.

TRAMWAYMEN CALL OFF STRIKE

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The management and the employees now on strike having agreed to leave the dispute in the hands of the Government for decision, the three day old strike of the tramwaymen was called off to-night, and the service is expected to be resumed in all sections from eight to-morrow morning.

LUCKNOW, May 23

In order to check profiteering in ice, the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, has passed an order controlling the price of ice in the city.

'Grow More Food' Campaign In The Punjab

LAHORE, May 18.

It is the policy of the Punjab Government says a Press Communique, to facilitate trading in every possible way and it is hoped that traders who experience difficulties will not hesitate to ask for support and assistance from the Price Controller.

It is the considered view of the Government that the price which the cultivator will secure for his wheat during the next two months will largely influence the success of the "grow more food campaign," on which the ultimate expansion of our food reserves will largely depend. The interests, both of producers and consumers, are being very carefully weighed with a view to preserving the security of the food situation in the Province and the prosperity of the population.

Harvesting and threshing of wheat is well advanced and a very satisfactory crop will soon be safely garnered. Though the crop is satisfactory, it will all be needed.

The communique also refers to the Trade in sugar and states that this commodity is now beginning to move freely. Merchants having difficulties in securing supplies are advised to consult the price controller. Consumers are being protected by the fixing of maximum wholesale and retail prices throughout the province.—A. P.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT: An open air meeting will be held on the Maidan in front of the Labour Welfare Centre B. D. D. Chawls, Worli, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

NO CONTROL OF WHEAT PRICES IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, May 21.

The report published in a certain section of the Press, that the U. P. Government have fixed the control prices for wheat for the important centres in the provinces is denied by the U. P. Government in the course of a Press note which says:

"No such rates have been fixed for the districts mentioned in the report. The Price Control Department has drawn up a table of parity prices based on the minimum difference between Hapur and the prices of wheat in each district in the United Provinces from 1934 to 1938. This table has been circulated to District Magistrates for guidance in fixing ceiling prices in the local markets after taking into account such local factors as would justify the selection of a ceiling price other than the one shown in the table.—A.P.

Frontier Congress Vice-President Arrested

PESHAWAR, May 21.

Sardar Milap Singh Azad, Vice-President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee has been arrested by the Peshawar police. The charges against the Sardar are not yet known.—United Press.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

ONLY A WOMAN!

A 'Mere Female' Makes An Unladylike Attack Upon The Male Brute!

By LATA DESAI

"How often have I told you, Lila, not to sit with your legs up on the table?"

"But I'm so comfortable, mother dear."

"Put your legs down, Lila. What will people think if they see you sitting like this? Why don't you behave like a woman?"

Oh, this man-ruled (or mis-ruled, if you please!) world!

Says one writer, whose insight into the psychology of woman (many males think she has none) rises to the creative heights of an artist, that "history, way down the ages, has been blackened by the serfdom of woman."

But earlier still than that there was no thought of inequality. For in her own way woman as "sole authenticator of birth and parentage, as guardian of the household, as inventress of agriculture and the peaceful arts, as priestess or prophetess or sharer in the councils of the tribe—was as powerful as man in his and sometimes even more so."

After which, laments this artist-writer, centuries of repression and bullying have been her destiny.

The 'Expectant' Father

And now right from your birth you are an unwelcome guest!

I remember once seeing an 'expectant' father, in the waiting room of a maternity hospital. I had come to see a girl friend who was about to increase the population problem of India.

It was the first 'blessed event' for him. He kept pacing up and down as if the seven devils had caught hold of him, waiting anxiously to hear the news.

A nurse walked in carrying a tiny bundle in her arms. This 'expectant' father jumped at her. "Boy or girl?" He nearly broke her ear drums.

She said softly, "A beautiful little baby girl."

"A baby girl? Oh!" And he sank down of the sofa and covered his face with his hands.

"Do This. Don't Do That"

And so, poor little baby girl, you are unwanted right from your birth. But your brother? Why, he is the darling of the house. The apple of your father's eye and the jewel of your mother's heart.

When you should happen to fall sick, you are put to bed and mother gives you a big dose of castor oil. But when brother is ill, the whole household is hushed in silence and the doctors—that hateful tribe—are swarming like flies. But then, he is the son and heir. And you, why you are only a woman, and what goal is ahead of you but marriage?

"Love, Honour And Obey"

And so, baby girl, learn how to be a good wife and mother. Make those "chapaties" nice and round or your mother-in-law will hit you on your head with the rolling pin. And for the love of heaven, don't laugh so loudly and walk so fast or no man will come forward to marry you.

Whether you approve of the man or not is no concern of yours. Be grateful that some mere male has taken pity on you and wants to lead you to the altar. And then, of course, you must "love, honour and obey."

And so the baby girl's head is filled with one idea—marriage. She must achieve it at any cost. Let her do nothing that might delay this marriage-bound journey.

One day my mother called me and told me that she had got a nice rich husband for me,—I was hardly eight—and that my future mother-in-law was coming to approve of me that day.

I was washed and brushed and dressed in my Sunday best, and told to behave myself. I was made to sit down on the sofa, my hands folded in my lap, and my face wearing—at least trying to wear—an angelic expression.

I could hear the shouts and laughter of my sisters and our friends, while they played hide and seek. How I longed to join them! And then I heard a car coming up the drive, and mummy went down to receive the guest.

After a little while she returned with an oldish lady. I did "Namascar" to her. She patted my head and cheeks, "What a nice little girl. My mother told me to order some tea and sweets for the guest, and then both of them settled down to a chat.

Soon after, however, my sisters and I invaded the room, carrying a matress instead of the tea and threw it roughly at my future mother-in-law's feet. Before either of the ladies could realise what was happening, I took a sommersault and stood on my head. And so did my sisters. The old lady was horror struck. "So this was the nice little girl my son was heading for. Heaven forbid!"

Mummy made a gallant effort to retrieve the awkward position by explaining. But before the explanation was under way, a pillow landed neatly on the old lady's head and knocked off her glasses. And yet another on her stomach and one more on her back.

This seemed to be the last straw and it broke the old lady's "ample" back. Without any further ceremony she scooted down the stairs, before any more pillows could reach their mark.

That day I lost my 'nice rich husband'!

Not only in the home but also in the school we were constantly reminded that we were only women, and there were such a number of dont's to observe.

Unladylike

I was studying in a convent school. One day I sailed into the class room whistling a merry tune. I had just received a parcel of sweets—a parcel is a great event in a boarding school—and I was in a very cheerful mood. "To-day I feel so happy, so happy, so happy"—I whistled louder and louder.

Just then the teacher came in. "Who was whistling?" she asked.

I promptly put my hand up. I thought I was heading for praise and may be an item in the school concert. "Our Wonder Whistler!"

Instead a stern voice, "See me after school hours."

And that evening I had to miss my games and walk to listen to her lecture on the evils of a woman whistling. "It is cheap, common, vulgar,—" her voice rose to a crescendo. "I am surprised at you doing such an unladylike thing."

I was so angry. Unladylike indeed! If all the women started whistling it would soon enough cease to be unladylike. And who has laid down that women should or should not do certain things? Certainly not the women themselves.

Unholy Writing

I once asked a school friend to write something in my autograph album. She wrote:

"When you get married
And your husband gets cross,
Just take up the broomstick
And say, 'Old chap, I'm the boss!

The album unfortunately fell into one of the nuns' hands. My friend and I were immediately summoned to appear before the 'High Command'.

"Whose book is this?" asked the Sister Superior.

"Mine, Sister Superior." I answered.

"And who scribbled this unholy writing?" she demanded.

My friend put her head down. And then began the tornado. We heard something about woman being a shrew, a nag and many more things of that sort. She didn't think anything (!) of the woman who works for her own living so that she may not be bullied by the husband. And she wound up "when God created the world He created man in His own image And he created Eve merely so that Adam's race may continue."

And so a woman's world has come to consist of the home, the kitchen and the maternity ward!

In school, so in college you are constantly under the shadow of this 'only a woman' complex. Most of the college unions are controlled by he-professors and boys. The girls are given just ornamental roles in the college activities.

On the committee of a certain union there were four lady members to about twelve male members, and the secretary, naturally, was a boy. The girls took a deputation to the professor in charge and requested him to appoint one of the girls as joint secretary. Said he, "You should be grateful you are on the committee."

A little later, however, when this union was heading for bankruptcy it was the girls who had to comb Bombay, pester a few good-for-nothing rich 'uns and generally display their good looks so that the union, mismanaged by the male-secretary, might survive!

Strategic Retreat

Ever tried walking into a restaurant alone, without a male escort? Try it and see what happens!

A girl-friend missed her lunch and by the time she had finished her work, was faint with hunger. After much debating, and hunger driving her on, she went to a restaurant. The place was packed with males, whose heads simultaneously turned in her direction. "A woman alone in a restaurant?" Everyone, including the waiters, smirked. The poor girl blushed all over and beat a strategic retreat. She managed to reach our hostel just in time!

It is the same old story in buses, trams and on the streets. A woman all alone excites much comment and criticism. Whenever she is alone, all the male eyes must rudely stare at her. Wherever she goes and whatever she does, she has to be supported by a male.

"But then why do you resent this state of affairs?" the men argue. "Do we not get up and give you our seats, in trams and buses. And when we walk in the sun, do we not give up our hats to you at the risk of a sun-stroke? You women are ungrateful creatures! Ye talk about equality and yet demand all these little attentions from us!"

But do we demand these 'little attentions'? Frivolous little favours like these do not compensate for the many disadvantages that women suffer in other spheres of life.

Is Crime A Man's Job?

After passing her LL. B., a girl-friend requested her father a lawyer—to allow her to conduct one of his cases in the police court. The father first laughed at her exuberance of spirits, and then explained how it was not fit and proper for a woman to even step inside a police court. All sorts of criminals found their way inside these courts. And dealing with them was a man's job.

Besides, if a woman was to cross-examine a witness the case would lose its serious aspect and arouse much curiosity and even laughter.

That is just the trouble with men. They never take anything that women do seriously. Either they are bored or contemptuous or amused.

Revolt?

A journalist was asked to report the Annual Women's Conference. How he grumbled! He would much rather go and cover the opening ceremony of a tailoring shop!

And anyway who was going to be held responsible for his nerves? As if one voice, at home, wasn't enough? Must he be sent to hear Five Hundred voices at the same time? Did anyone take the trouble to insure his ear-drums? And what good do these women do? Must they exercise their jaw-muscles year in and year out?

And in any case, he had done them no harm!

"What between insincere flattery and rose-water adorations on the one hand, and serfdom and neglect on the other, woman is treated as a 'cross between an angel and an idiot!"

But this sort of attitude on the part of men has egged her to revolt. It is inevitable that she must.

Will she? And thereby shatter the illusion in men's minds that they "excel the women in almost everything except child-bearing."

But the women don't grudge them equality!

JUST A PIECE OF LETTUCE AND SOME LEMON JUICE, THANK YOU!

The human body is composed
Of head and limbs and torso.
Kept slim by gents
At great expense,
By ladies, even more so.

The human waistline will succumb
To such and such a diet.
The ladies gnaw
On carrots raw,
Their husbands will not try it.

The human bulk can be compressed
By intricate devices,
Which ladies hie
In droves to buy
At predepression prices.

The human shape can be controlled
By rolling on the floor
Though many wives
Thus spend their lives,
To husband it's a bore.

But human weight will also yield
To friendlier exercise,
A pleasing plan
That selfish man
Upon the golf course tries.

Though excess flesh can be removed
We're told, by this and that,
The facts are plain;
The thin ones gain,
The fat continue fat.

—*OGDEN NASH.*

Basket-Ball Players.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

"The Flute Player"—Painting by Bro. P. S. Pandya.

Jolly Fun-Makers.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We have received a pathetic letter from one of our readers. The following is its purport:—

Dear Dada,—I could never think that U——would desert me thus. She was, indeed, a dear sister, and started binding the ties of friendship herself, and when they were firm, again she cut them—yes, literally 'cut' them herself. Once, I remember, she took me for a long walk, and in the course of her talk related to me how she had managed to sever her connections with her another friend. This created a suspicion within me and I asked her to tell me plainly if she were going to make my fate a similar one? She replied confirmingly that that would never be the case with me. But soon after she dropped off. And I tried my best to know the reason, my fault or my crime which had prompted her to take such a step. She simply said, of course politely, that she was neither angry with me nor had I done anything wrong, but she just wanted to cease friendship with me. I have been trying to suffer this parting silently for the last two years.... Only to-day I have tried to unburden my heart by writing this to you. Please, Dada, what should be done?"

* * * *

Talk It Out

Well, often people fond of brooding imagine that their friends have deliberately injured them, when the friends under suspicion never dreamed of giving offence. There is little difference, in appearance, between a real and a fancied grievance. It is the brooding habit that tortures the answer of a pre-occupied or worried person into snub. May we, therefore, advise our reader not to brood and try to talk it out?

If it is a friend that is suspected of having been unfriendly, a few minutes conversation will at least determine his intentions. If he means to be unfriendly, he automatically stops being a friend, and the only thing in that case to do is to let him go on his own path. If he did not mean to be unfriendly, he will be honest enough to say so, even if his pride keeps him from offering the apology which no right-minded person would ask.

But in any event one need not brood. One should not attribute to this or that person motives which they may have never had. Why may we read in what they have said sentiments that they never had? And why should we build up out of their words and actions hateful, despiteful creatures which really do not exist at all?

Friendship

We are tempted on this occasion to reproduce what Kahlil Gibran has said on "Friendship", and these words could be a good counsel to our reader and everyone:—

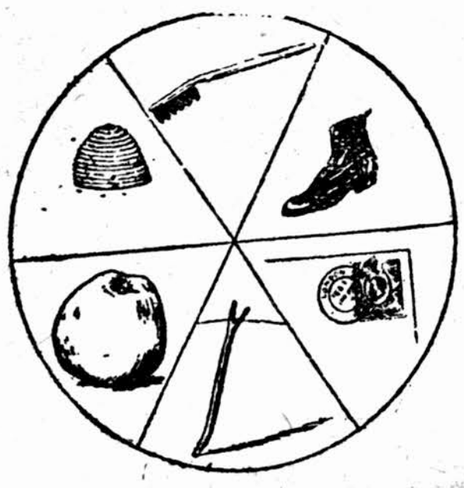
When your friend speaks his mind, you fear not the "nay" in your own mind, nor do you withhold the "aye." And when he is silent, your heart ceases not to listen to his heart; for without words, in friendship, all thoughts, all desires, all expectations are born and shared, with joy that is unacclaimed.

When you part from your friend, you grieve not; for that which you love most in him may be clearer in his absence, as the mountain to the climber is clearer from the plain.

And let there be no purpose in friendship save the deepening of the spirit; for love that seeks aught but the disclosure of its own mystery is not love but a net cast forth, and only the unprofitable is caught.

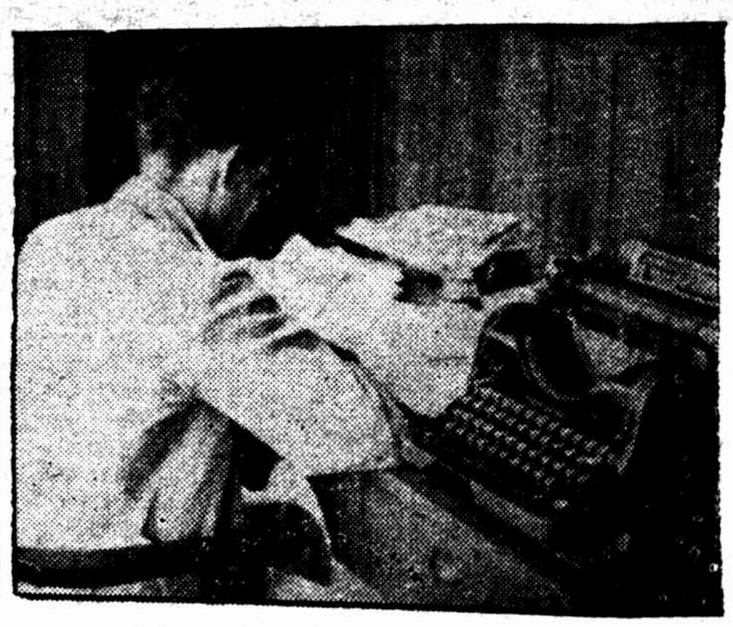
And let your best be for your friend. If he must know the ebb of your tide, let him know its flood also. For what is your friend that you should seek him with hours to kill? Seek him always with hours to live. And in the sweetness of friendship let there be laughter and sharing of pleasures. For in the den of little things, the heart finds its morning and is refreshed.

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada



When you have found the names of the objects shown in these pictures take two consecutive letters from each word, and these pairs of letters, arranged in their proper order, will spell the name of a big African animal: Can you find it out?

"Solitude"
Drawn by Bro. G. R. Kulkarni.



"Life and Livelihood"—in the village (left) and in the city (right).

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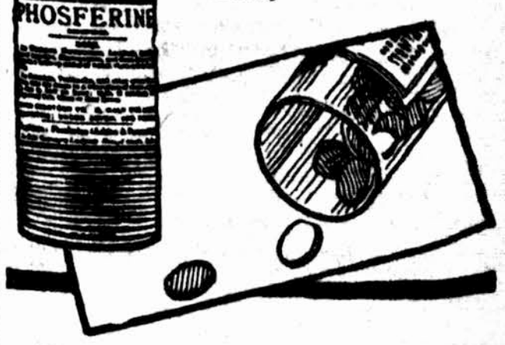

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The Poet & The War

The Artist Is No Longer An Abnormal Person But A Tough Young Man

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

It is frequent remarked that the fighting men, who were the poets of the last war, have remained for the most part silent on this occasion. Soldiers like Mr. Linklater have been called in to catch the tented filed in prose and the painters have been everywhere employed by all three Services. But nobody in this country ever commissions poetry nowa-days, writes Ivor Brown in "Manchester Guardian."

POETRY WRITTEN TO ORDER

There is no reason why good poetry should be written to request, just as good paintings, both murals and portraits, and good sculpture are continually produced upon demand. Shakespeare turned the stuff out with punctual regularity for his players, and much of the greatest mediaeval decorative work was a "church order." But the notion of poetry as a privy, capricious, occasional, unbidable thing now prevails. Surely flight calls for the wings of song if ever a subject did, but it has not occurred to the Air Ministry to impound Mr. Day Lewis as its departmental minstrel, a task to which, I fancy, his Muse would briskly and even beautifully respond. Yet all the Services, so nervous of the sonnet and apprehensive of the ode, are properly collecting canvases as memorials of their men and of their deeds.

ABNORMAL PERSON?

No doubt the people in charge of these things are, as usual, half a century behind the time. They have forgotten or never heard of the poets of the last war. The poet to them is presumably still what he was to Gilbert in the eighteen-eighties, a lisping milksop adored by nincompoops in the glades of a Castle Bunthrone. Indeed, in the nineties there had become a case for relegating poets to the absinthe-glass, the faint raptures of self-conscious decadence, and other infantile diseases of the Left Wing. It was the triumph of Victorian Philistinism so to regard the artist as an eccentric and abnormal person that the poor creature was forced to accept and even glory in his oddity and isolation. In a healthy society the artist is just an ordinary man whose perhaps extraordinary talents are relished by ordinary folk.

How far this odious segregation of the artists, especially poets, into a class of grotesques—by some of the gentry regarded as Untouchables and by the others as So Quaint—had gone in the eighteen-nineties is shown in Bernard Shaw's "Candida." Shaw was the champion of the realists, but his picture of Eugene in this play offers us a bogus Shelley, a puling little rebel, physically feeble, and spouting a ghastly form of high-falutin "poetese" which would be disposed of as second-rate drivel by any fifth-form schoolboy to-day. Ten years later Mr. Shaw produced in Louis Dubedat a painter who was also essentially the "queer cuss," bubbling over with a lush romantic credo in the midst of his vulgarities, vanities and petty larcenies. On the stage now-a-days Dubeda is utterly out of date, while the doctors who consider his case are hardly dated at all. The minstrel Eugene is even more of an antique.

But doubtless he is an accurate antique, in the sense that you could have picked up a dozen of these pathetic little bundles of garrulous self-pity and artistic pretension any night of the week in the Cafe Royal of the eighteen-nineties. The point is that Eugene is a corpse hardly to be revived now by the best of acting and production. For the poet of to-day is usually a robust or tough young person. He disdains both melody and syntax and employs, instead of 'poetese,' a complicated kind of lingo not easily distinguishable from the more obscure forms of prose. He would no more endure five minutes of Eugene's flowers of speech than he would say a kind word for Rupert Brooke.

NO LONGER AN EXILE?

Would you, then, the retort may be, employ this kind of dealer in raucos world puzzles to be the voice of the Embattled Democracy? Certainly not. But, fortunately, all the bards are no such. I was picturing only the extreme case, the vigorous Communistic modern counterpart to Shaw's miminy-Piminy Eugene. The Poet has now ceased to be a Peculiar Person. He is not in a class of exiles. For a dozen years he has just been like any other young man who annoyed his parents by knowing better. He does not wear strange clothes or very long hair. When I recently attended a modest feast given in honour of a Rising Bard and Left-wing Hope he was the only person in evening dress, and his raiment was, as they say, faultless. My Observation of Rugby football matches suggest that the most virile players of that strenuous game now often sport the longest tresses.

Social life is healthiest when the artist is the normal man and his quality of craft as much taken for granted as excellence in sport, or policy, or war. So was it in Athens; so in Tudor England, whose young grandees were as proud of their sonnets as their swordplay. Words and music, majestic both, were as natural to their lives as motor-cars and golf clubs to our bucks of yesterday. Cruel, shifty, and capricious they often were, but they lived in a world where strong men were not ashamed of seeking beauty (other than feminine) and of following the arts with as little sense of strain as they followed hawk and hounds.

To return to such a state of grace should be the object of any civilised society. The Victorians, putting Art in its own little corner, an exile from industry and all ordinary living, went to the extreme of wrongness in this matter. We have to some extent recovered sanity and proportion. But the poet is still, as the conduct of the Services show, an inconsiderable "odd man out." By commissioning him to be the voice of the new strange war of lightning speeds they might honour themselves and show civic prudence at the same time. Only when the arts are common to the street is a nation really on the summits.

HINDI BOOKS

KAVYA KALANA, by Ganga Prasad, published by Ram Narayan Lal, Booksellers and Publishers, Katra, Allahabad, pp. 181, price rupee one.

This book contains fifteen essays dealing with the tendencies in modern Hindu Poetry, with profuse illustrations, and criticism of the poetry of great modern Hindi poets viz. Prasad, Nirala, Pant, Navin, Joshi, Ram Kumar, Bhagawati Charan, Bacchan and Dinkar, etc. Only one poetess, Mahadevi Verma, has been selected by the writer to be included in this book. The last essay is worth careful study by the budding poets.

HAMARI NATYA PARAMPARA, by Dinesh Narayan Upadhyaya, Pp. 123, Price rupee one

This is an important addition to the literature on drama, in Hindi. There are very few handy books on this subject and so it will be welcomed by the lovers of Hindi drama. The writer has taken pains to glean his material from all the standard parts of the drama character painting, subject matter stage, rassa, similies and mettaphors have been given in detail. The evolution of the drama in Hindi also has enhanced the utility of the work.

VIGYAN KE NAR-RATNA by Vyathit Hridaya, size 7"x4-3/4" pp. 120 price annas six.

This is a biography of sixteen great scientists of the world viz. Newton, Wat, Stephenson, Faraday, Morse, Edison, Marconi J. C. Basu, Raman and others. This is an age of science and every Indian boy and girl should read this book so that he or she may be able to understand the importance of perseverance, hard labour and concentdrated effort. India in this century, needs more scientists than scholars, and so the parents should try to place this book on the table of their children. The publishers have priced it so low that every parent can purchase it

SANATAN-DHARMA-PRAVESHIKA by Narottam Malawiya, price annas eight, pp. 112, edition

This book deals with the most important aspect of the Hindu religion. The epithet "Sanatan" has been taken in its real sense, signifying the oldest and the all-pervading religion. The four cardinal virtues, the idea of God, the ways of self-purification, 'Varnas, self-sacrifice, effect of Company devotion for the 'Guru', 'Ahimsa' etc., have been explained in a lucid style. Hindu boys and girls will get glimpses into the realities of their religion if they read this book.

(All the six books reviewed have been published by Ram Narayan Lal.)

GULDASTA, special Number of March 1942, published by The Kayastha Pratinidhi Press Ltd., Allahabad, Price As. 8.

This annual number has been brought out with great labour. There are many interesting articles by standard authors, stories as well as critical essays, which repay reading. There are many poems also full of new ideas. There are eight pictures and nine though-provoking cartoons. The photos of many writers have been given along with their articles. The annual subscription of the magazine is Rs. 5 and it deserves to be patronised by the Hindi-loving public

INDI-ARYAN and HINDI, by Prof. Sunniti Kumar Chatterji, published by The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, edition 1942, pages 258, price Rs. 3/8/0.

This book is an important addition to the works on the philology of Hindi language. The learned author has made his name as a philologist of repute by publishing his authentic book "Origin and Development of the Bengali Language." The present work is the result of his mature thoughts on Hindi language. The Gujarat Vernacular Society deserves the thanks of all the lovers of Hindi philology as it was instrumental in the publication of these lectures. Other literary societies should take a lesson from the activities of this society.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the evolution of Indo-Aryan Speech in India wherein the author has given a detailed account of the history of the Indo-Aryan Speech in its old, middle and new aspects. The second part deals with the development of Hindi, the new Indo-Aryan 'lingua franca' which is termed as "Hindustani". The author suggests the Roman Script for the Indian Languages, which is a debatable point. This scholarly work deserves to be in every library of Hindi-loving institutions and individuals.

ANOTHER CHURCHILL LEGEND

A starry-eyed young woman who was simply wild about literature was once discussing books with Winston Churchill.

"I'm very fond of Sir Walter Scott," said the eminent statesman and author, in answer to one of her questions. "Aren't you?"

"Oh, I'm crazy about him," gushed the intellectual young thing.

"Don't you think his 'Lady of the Lake' very exquisite?' ventured Mr. Churchill.

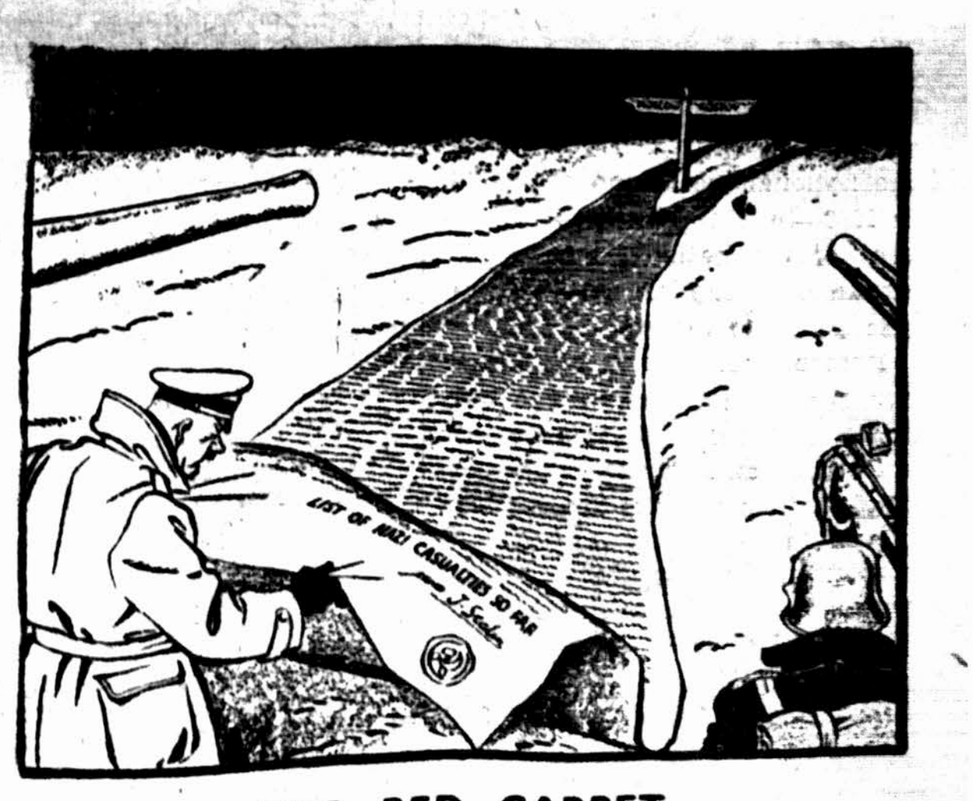
"Oh, I just dote on it," was the reply.

"And Scott's 'Marmion'—don't you feel that to be one of his best?"

"Unquestionably," said the girl ardently. "I've read it a dozen times."

"A dozen times?' repeated the astonished statesman. He looked at her suspiciously. "And what do you think of Scott's Emulsion?" he asked gravely.

"Oh that!" said the girl sighing with delight. "That is the finest thing he ever wrote!"



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THE COMMANDING OFFICER,
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"WHAT ARE THE BRITISH DOING?"

(Continued from page 2)

twenty-five billion dollars yearly. Taxation now takes 40 per cent of the national income. Before the war Britain spent ten per cent of the national income on armament in 1938—in 1941 she spent 60 per cent of the national income for armaments; capital reserves are also going to the war effort.

Rumour: "Britain is keeping up her export trade despite the war.' Answer: British exports have been cut in half and only three per cent of all British workers are now employed in production for export.

Rumour: "Britain is still doing a lot of business as usual" Answer: The entire British automobile industry converted to war production in August 1940. The radio industry, which formerly made 2,00-000 sets a year, now makes only 150,000 all for Government and military use. The rest of the radio industry is now making war materials. Seventy-three per cent of the entire toy industry is now directly engaged on war production.

Navy's Works

Rumour: "What is the British Navy doing?" Answer: United Kingdom battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines accounted for 86 per cent of German and Italian surface war vessels sunk and for 89 per cent of all enemy submarines destroyed by the United Nations. The Navy did escort duty sending 30,000 war vehicles and more than 1,000,000 tons of other supplies to the armies in the middle east alone.

Rumour: "American sent too many planes to Britain." Answer Eighty-nine per cent of the planes defending the British Isles are British-made. Seventy-five per cent of the planes winning British victories overseas are British-made. Seventy-five per cent of the R.A.F casualties of airmen were fighters from the United Kingdom.

Prof. Gangulee's New Book

Study Of Constituent Assemblies In World

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON,

Messrs. Allen and Unwin are bringing out a book by Prof. N. Gangulee, author of attempts to clarify the issue by survey of constituent assemblies" in Europe and United States. Beginning with the English Revolution of 1688, the author gives a lucid account of historical precedents of constituent assemblies and points out the circumstances under which they either succeeded or failed to outline constitutional developments of Canada, South Africa, Australia and Eire. He examines the problem of summoning a constituent assembly for India, deals with the India Act of 1935, points out why it failed to meet India's national demand, gives details of the circumstances leading to the present deadlock and finally makes some definite proposals for the preparations for summoning a constituent assembly for India.

Prof. Gangulee recently collected and edited passages from responsible authoritative German speeches and writings, illustrating the real character, mind and face of Nazi Germany. In a foreword to it, Dr. Benes says "Prof. Gangulee's work is worthy of careful study. Numerous quotations by Gangulee from the speeches and writings of the rulers of the Third Reich show how Nazi Germany has completely abandoned the language of decent humanity

BEES CONTRIBUTE TO WAR EFFORT!

Bees are now contributing their bit to the war effort. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that every effort will be made to increase the 1942 honey harvest to maximum production.

Many thousands of pounds of bee-wax are used by the Army and the Navy to waterproof shells, airplane surfaces, ropes, canvas, gaskets, etc. To produce more wax combs, bees must be permitted to eat their own honey; to secrete one pound of wax, bees must eat 12 to 15 pounds of honey.

Honey itself has been declared an essential commodity, and millions of pounds imported by the U. S. from Latin America are being stored to avert a shortage of sugar until such time as the present dislocation in the sugar market is adjusted. The War Production Board has promised bee-keepers that the quota of sugar for bees will not be materially reduced. Bees must be supplied with sugar during the nectarless season; ten pounds of sugar then will provide 200 pounds of honey later.

Souvenirs of WAR On Exhibition

At the invitation of Mayor Kelly of Chicago, with the supporting interest of Lord Halifax, the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the colonies are participating in the United Nations' War Exposition to be held in Chicago in August. All material sent has seen services; but no items have been included that are still capable of playing an active part in the war.

SCARS OF BATTLE

The Libyan front has produced a captured German Mark-4 tank; German and Italian aircraft salvaged from the El Adem landing ground; an American light tank and transport vehicles bearing scars of battle; and a mass of captured damaged enemy equipment from howitzers to mess tins.

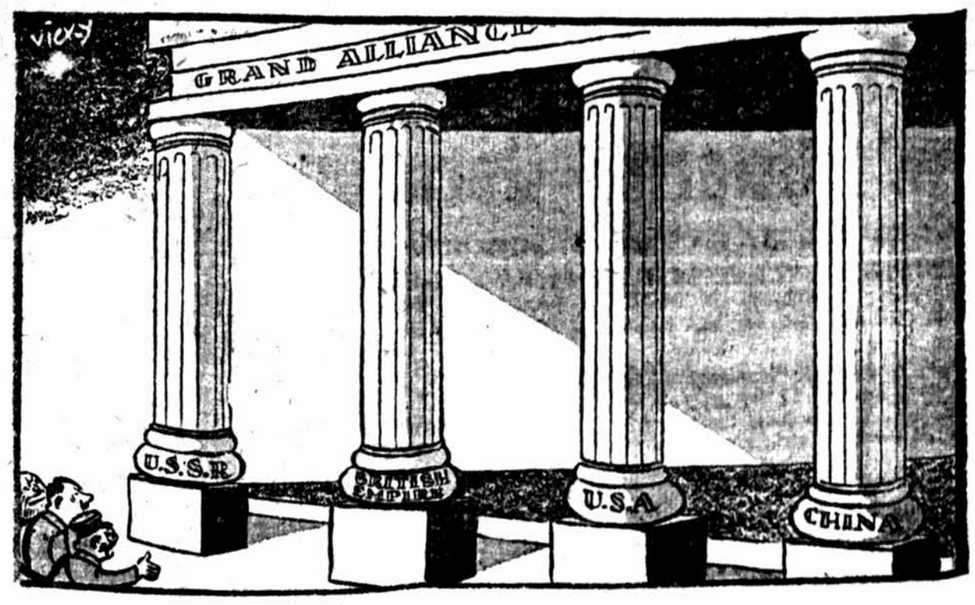
From Great Britain the first shipment carried a life-boat from the s.s. 'Lapwing', in which 23 men from the bombed merchant ship, although in sight of the French coast, preferred danger to capture and set off for home. There were wounded men among them and they endured 14 days' cold and wet, hunger and thirst, but they made port at last and those who survived are back again with the merchant navy.

HEROES OF THE GREAT FIRE

On its way, too, is an Anderson shelter completely buried by the debris of its owner's house in which, when they were dug out, all occupants were found to be safe; and a Morrison shelter, survivor of recent bombing in the North.

The great fire of London is commemorated with all that is left of one of the taxis converted to haul a trailor pump and carry equipment. With it go the scarred helmets worn by its firemen, who gave their lives that London should not burn.

The tail of a Dornier-17 shot down over Kent is a souvenir of the Battle of Britain, and an enemy mine a reminder of the Battle of the Atlantic. Gas masks, ration books, worn A.R.P. uniforms, damaged stirrup pumps, etc., give a picture of the British scene. Over 2,000 photographs are being sent by air—action shots of the Army, Navy and R.A.F., and civil defence photographs covering every aspect of Britain's life at war.



"VOT, NO FIFTH COLUMN?"

— *"News Chronicle."*

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Finicky Patient: "And if this doesn't work what shall I do next doctor?"

Tired medico: (Who has been suggesting ways to get to sleep) "Oh—ring me up and I'll come along and tell you a bed hime story."

They had just bought a large farm with horses, cows, sheep, and hens, and being fresh from the city, there was great excitement among the younger members of the family.

One day the little daughter aged six, was showing the Vicar round.

"Do your hens lay many eggs?" he asked kindly.

"Oh they can" said the little girl, proudly, "but in our position they don't need to."

* * *

The bridegroom-to-be and two friends stopped on the way to the register office to buy buttonholes at a florist's. The proprietor a small and fed-up looking man, gave each a very small carnation and a spray of fern, but when the bridegroom saw his, he said: "Can't you find something a bit larger for me? After all I'm the bridegroom, you know, old chap."

"Oh, well, that's different you bein' the bridegroom," said the sad-looking one. "Just nip over to my old woman's counter-she'll make you up a lovely wreath."

* * *

The American sat in his hotel room, penning a sonnet to his latest love. At two in the morning he picked up the 'phone and called the reception clerk.

"May be you can help me," he said, "I need a word to rhyme with sweet."

The clerk pondered for a moment.

"How about fleet?" he suggested.

The American gripped the phone.

"You leave the navy out of this," he roared. "This dame's a oneman girl!"

"Bill sleeps like a log, don't 'e?"

"Yeh! An' sounds like a saw mill."

The wife of a millionaire leather manufacturer was giving a dinner party and in the course of the meal she noticed that her husband did not talk to any of their smart guests. When she had an opportunity she whispered to him angrily.—

"Why don't you talk to our guests?"

"What's the good?" replied the millionaire, contemptuously. "There's not one of them knows a thing about leather."

The old man was leaving the cemetery when a younger man overtook him

"Well, old Jim's gone at last" said the younger man

"Yes," replied the old man, he was the last of my old friends I've survived them all."

"How old are you?"

"Ninety-two on Friday."

"Ninety-two! it doesn't seem much use you going home."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WE SOLD YOU THE CAR, BUT IT'S NOT OUR FAULT YOU HAD THE ACCIDENT. YOU ADMIT YOU DIDN'T PUT YOUR HAND OUT WHEN YOU TURNED THE CORNER!
HOW COULD I WHEN I WAS PUSHING IT?
11-11
GLADYS PARKER

The chairman rose to propose the toast.

"Gentleman, let us drink to the health of our colleagues, William Brown, who is leaving the town. He was born here, he was married here, and we all hoped that he would die here But it was not to be."

* * * *

An Aberdonian went into a Glasgow post-office and asked for a six penny postal order.

"Trying the coupons?" asked the clerk.

"Mind your own business" was the reply "Can't I send money to my wife without you interfering?"

"Mother doesn't think she can go to the theatre with us to-night, Bertie."

"Is that so? But I have three tickets What shall we do with the third?"

"Give it to the man you always go out to see between the acts. He can sit with us and save you the trouble".

* * *

The village pub had caught fire, and firemen were playing their hoses on it.

Soon one of the regulars appeared.

"Do you think you'll be able to save the pub?" he asked.

"Sure to", was the reply.

"We know about playing the hose on the slate behind the door ?"

She: "I don't like that Mrs. Johnson. She yawned continually when I was talking."

He: "Yawned! Perhaps, my dear, she might have wanted to say something."

It was one of the best organized conspiracies in history. And leader of the greatest combine for the training and control of a small army of confidonce men was—woman.

She was a woman of culture and breeding, this queen of the condifence men. Fully 50 per cent.

* * *

The girl entered the bus with a pair of skates under her arm. A man immediately got up and offered her his seat.

"Think you very much," she said "but I've been skating all the afternoon."

* * *

Two boys were fighting in a lane behind the house.

'Come, come,' said the father of one arriving on the scene. "What's all this about?"

"Well, daddy," replied the son 'Jimmy says that if I had a dog and he had a dog his dog would lick mine!"

* * *

"I hear that the new dairy stamps its eggs with its name and the date laid, so you can tell just how fresh they are."

"Yes, the last dozen I bought were the freshest I ever had. I got them a week ahead of the date of issue!"

* * *

A wedding carriage was seen driving through the streets of London the other morning. Inscribed in chalk on the back were the words: "Result of Careless Talk."

She: "Now listen. I never talk without thinking. I weigh every word I say."

He. "Yeh, And you never forget to give full weight!"

The Bombay Samachar

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

It was a privilege to have been present at Mahatma Gandhi's Press Conference last week. A rare privilege—because it was after over four years that Bombay newsmen had such an opportunity.

It was not surprising, therefore, to find a big crowd of sixty—including news agency men, newspaper reporters, foreign correspondents, columnists and, representing the lowest species, mere Last-pagers.

The first thing that one notices about Gandhiji is his utter, impeccable ultra cleanliness. He is not merely clean in a negative sense—the complete absence of a spot of dirt or dust on his clothes or his body, from the tip of his toes to the close-cropped grey crown of his head—but this cleanliness of his is a positive quality. It comes, partly, we believe, from a healthy condition of body and skin but also from within, the cleanliness of the soul and mind manifesting itself through a clean body. a clean tongue, clean gestures.

★

Is He Ugly?

The Mahatma's features—thanks to photographers and cartoonists—are well-known. Big ears, with pierced lobes, beaky nose, toothless mouth, thick lower lip, round steel-rimmed glasses, loin cloth of snowhite fine-woven khaddar, cheap pocket watch dangling from the waist. But there seems to be a fairly general impression that he is ugly. Even some of his staunch admirers like to contrast his ungainly body with his beautiful soul.

But, actually while he certainly is no Apollo, we found him far from being ugly. For one thing, his short and lean body, loin cloth, big ears and spectacles have been exaggerated so much by cartoonists and even by writers that he has acquired the reputation of a freak. For a man of seventy odd years, he is very fit, indeed, his face shows little signs of strain, he has very few wrinkles, and he has a general air of well-being which comes from a healthy and regular life, and from inner peace.

With a clean body, Gandhiji also possesses a clear mind. One may not agree with all his opinions—and few of our generation do!—but no one can resist admiring the perfect clarity of his thought. Replying to the reporter's questions, he spoke in a very low voice—almost as if softly muttering to himself—and often there were pauses in the middle of his sentences, but not for once did he leave a sentence unfinished, not once did he have to revise a statement (except once when he shocked everyone by saying "I have every sympathy with JAPAN" and hastily corrected himself that he had meant China). Each sentence, each phrase, each word, comes out of the mind slowly, well-weighed, chiselled and polished. The tongue, in his case, is but a faithful, obedient servant of the brain.

★

A Lesson Lost

Then, what strikes one about the Mahatma is his disarming humility. When speaking, he often looks down and looks away. He never raises his voice in argument or controversy. He never chastises, never boasts, never asserts his power.

One wishes, however, some of his personal staff had even half of the great man's humility. The language and tone in which photographers and cinematographers were 'told off' the premises would never have been approved by the Mahatma, however, much he might dislike the cinema "machines". To serve a man of the eminence of Gandhiji is such a great privilege that it should induce humility rather than arrogance.

★

Gandhiana

A little Harijan boy walked up to the Mahatma through the hushed crowd at an evening prayer meeting shouting, "Mahatma Gandhi Kothe Ahe?" The Mahatma, of course, immediately took him by his side and patted him.

A well-known local filmagazine, anxious to get the Mahatma's detailed views on films, has offered to subscribe a thousand rupees to any fund Gandhiji may name, if he would agree to answer a questionnaire submitted by this magazine.

Asked for an autograph (in return for the usual five rupees for Harijan fund, of course), the Mahatma surprised his South Indian admirer by signing in Tamil.

Amidst the luxurious furnishings of Birla House, the loin-clothed Mahatma presented a study in contrast. He declined to sit on a sofa, preferring to squat on the ground along with the journalists—"to be the equal of you all"!

★

Wedding Bells Toll End Of Orthodoxy

Inter-communal marriages were once regarded as scandals and quite recently as sensations. Today their news-value is less than that of a mild earthquake though slightly more than a case of petty theft.

Several prominent families recently figured in such unorthodox alliances.

The daughter of the Muslim League Qaid-e-Azam, Mr. Jinnah, married a Parsi-Christian. Pandit Jawaharlal's daughter, Indira chose a Parsi bridegroom (though, curiously, the marriage ceremony was held according to Vedic Hindu rites!) Miss Perin Bharucha, the Parsi General Secretary of the Students' Federation, is returning the compliment by marrying a Hindu youth—also a Joint Secretary of the Students' Federation.

But none of the marriages has had such serious repurcussions as the engagement of Dr. Khan Sahib's daughter to an Indian Christian Flight-Lieutenant. It has led to the retirement of the ex-Premier of the Frontier Province from public life because, according to him, it "has given an opportunity to my opponents to exploit it and to do false propaganda among ignorant people and rouse their sentiments."

In absence of any definite knowledge of the circumstances, we cannot say whether a political leader of the eminence of Dr. Khan Sahib should have frosaken useful public life because of the malicious propaganda carried on by his opponents on a purely personal issue. But we commend to our readers—particularly those parents who claim to be rationalists—the words used by Dr Khan Sahib commenting upon his daughter's intention to marry outside her community:—

"I have always preached for absolute freedom and non-suppression of human rights. My child has chosen her partner of her own free will. She is entitled to my blessing. Any interference is out of the question as it will be a violation of my principles. I take the entire responsibility."

★

Red Patriotism

"Comrades, Red Army men and Red Navy men, Commissars and political workers, Guerrilla fighters and workers, peasants intellectual workers, brothers and sisters on the other side of the front in parts of the Union temporarily under enemy occupation; from the Soviet Government I congratulate you and send you greetings, comrades."

This is how began the May Day message of comrade Stalin. It was addressed to (unless Reuter has failed to report it correctly) only the Russians. The workers of other countries—not merely of capitalistic and Imperialistic countries like United States and Britain but also workers of India and China and Mexico and Spain of Nazi-dominated countries like Belgium and Holland and Norway and Sweden—found no place in his thoughts on May Day.

Indeed, throughout the message there is not the slightest trace of an international outlook, not even an acknowledgment of the innumerable magnificent demonstrations of fraternal solidarity organised by workers all over the world in support of the Soviet Union.

In this connection we note with interest what an American writer says, reviewing a book, "The Voice Of Fighting Russia"—a collection of articles by Soviet war correspondents:—

One point that should be noted about "The Voice of Fighting Russia" is the heavy emphasis on the nationalist, patriotic note. It is quite conceivable that if a typical Red and a typical White of the 1917-21 period should visit the Russia of 1942 the former would find more to deplore and the latter more to applaud than would have seemed possible in the first years of the revolutionary storm.

★

Ahead Of Time!

According to an English paper, writing about anomalies in wartime London "you can buy copies of the evening newspapers labelled LATE NIGHT FINAL at midday—because the publishing departments want guarantee delivery in spite of the black-out."

In America, even much before the war, evening papers started coming out from 10 a. m. and next morning papers could be bought immediately after sunset.

A visiting Indian journalist remarked on this strange phenomenon to an American friend and got this reply: "We Americans are so fast—we are often ahead of time."

And so one has to come back to India to be able to read morning papers in the morning and evening papers in the evening.

But even in India, Sunday papers are on sale in mofussil towns on Thursdays and evening newspapers announce their very first edition as FINAL!

What Is In A Name?

A Gallup poll reveals that the Americans are apparently satisfied with the designation Second World War, or World War II. Other names taken from Gallup's preferred list and the percentage favouring them appear below:

War for World Freedom, 26 per cent.
Wor for Freedom, 14 per cent.
War for Liberty, 13 per cent.
Anti-Dictator War, 11 per cent.
War for Humanity, 9 per cent.
War for Survival, 7 per cent.

Other less popular suggestions were: War against War, The Hitler War, and The Last Hun War.

Strange that no one thought of the most obvious name—Yet Another War!

★

A Tip To Our Warpropagandawalas

"Shivaji rode a horse. Why travel by train?"

"Nurjehan rode in a palanquin. Why travel by train?"

"Caesar rode to war in a chariot. Why use an armoured car?"

"Cleopetra bathed in donkey's milk. Why use bath salts?"

"Aristotle wrote with a quill. Why use a typewriter?"

"Asoka engraved his edicts on stone. Why waste paper on the Government Gazettes?"

"Sindbad scoured the seven seas in a sailing ship. Why launch steamships?"

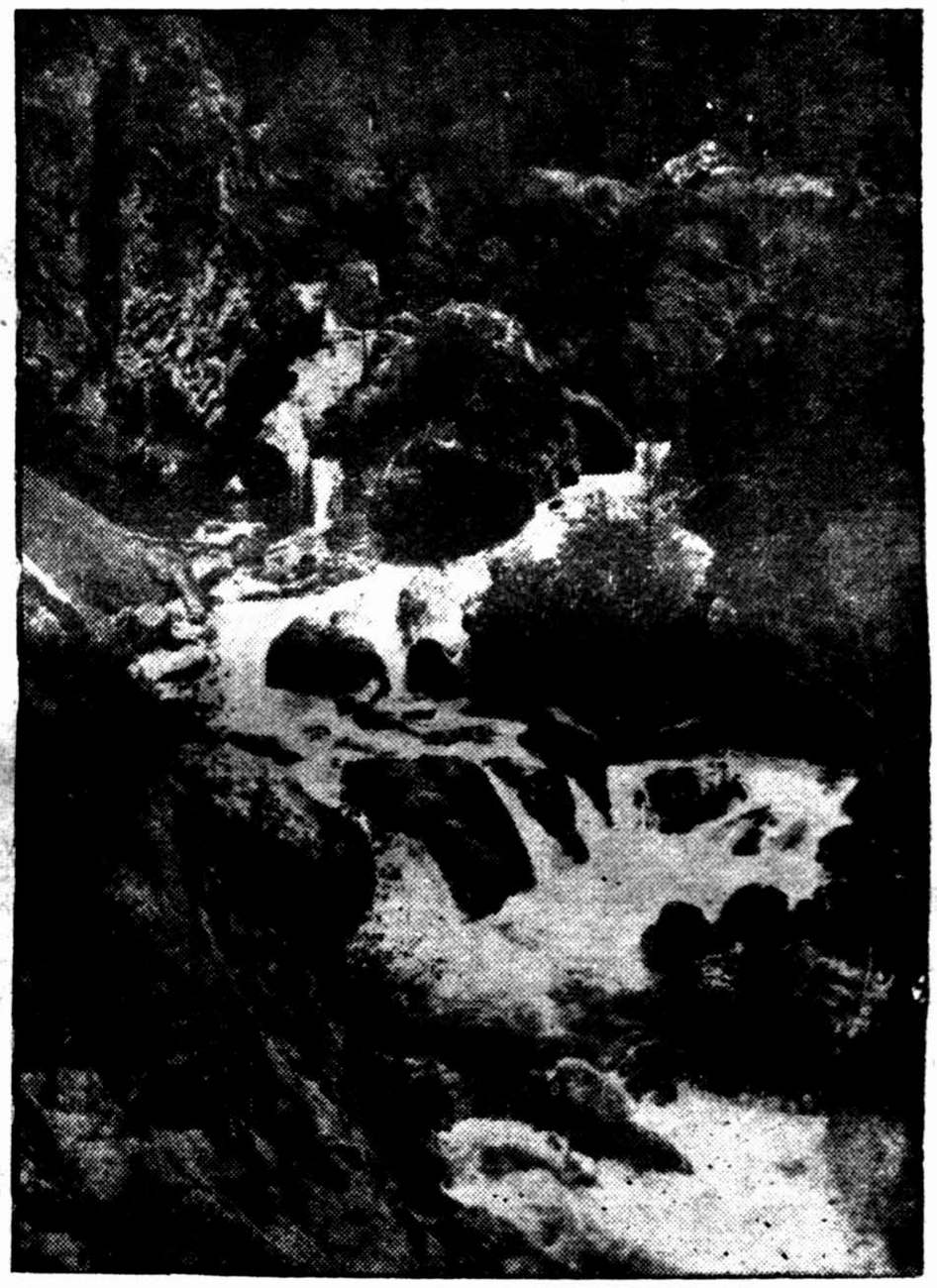
"Chenghiz Khan used a sword. Why set up armament factories to make guns?"

"Tukaram flew on the back of a bird. Why use an aeroplane?"

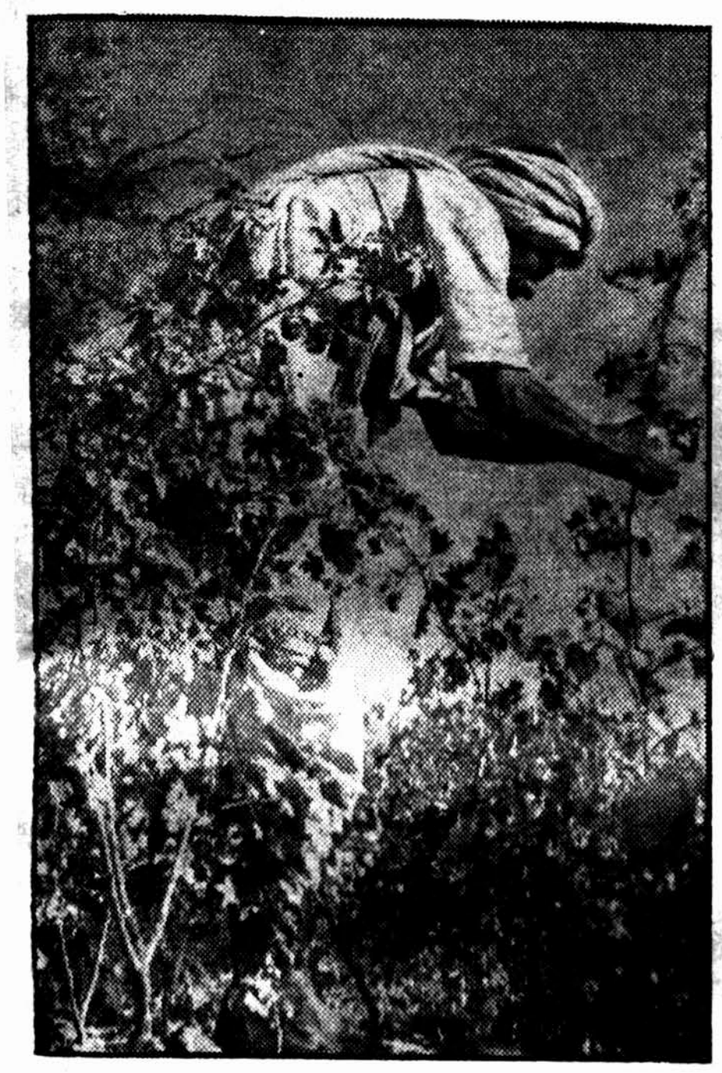
"Don Quixote did without it, why use common sense?"

FACETS OF LIFE

Foamy Waves
—B. F. FERREIRA.



Mountain Spring
—RATILAL KOTHARI.



Picking Cotton
—CHIMANLAL TRIVEDI.

Basket-making
—CHIMAN MEWADA.

A Garden In Hyderabad
—KRISHNAMURTY.

Rest
—G. P. PATEL.

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THE ACID IN YOUR STOMACH WOULD BURN A HOLE IN THE CARPET

Chemists poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (same as Stomach Acid) on to a thick pile carpet; the acid burned a six-inch hole. If acid does that to a carpet, you can imagine what it does to your stomach! Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that mischievous excess acid—simply suck a Digestif Rennie Pastille after meals, or whenever you feel the pain of indigestion. Rennie is a pleasant type of lozenge; it becomes active at once, because it reaches your stomach full strength — dissolved only in your own saliva — not weakened with water.

WHEN YOU GET INDIGESTION
1 JUST UNWRAP THESE 2 TABLETS
2 SUCK LIKE SWEETS
3 AND YOUR PAIN GOES IN 60 SECONDS
DIGESTIF
COSTS LESS THAN HALF ANNA PER DOSE.

RENNIES

Reach your stomach FULL strength

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